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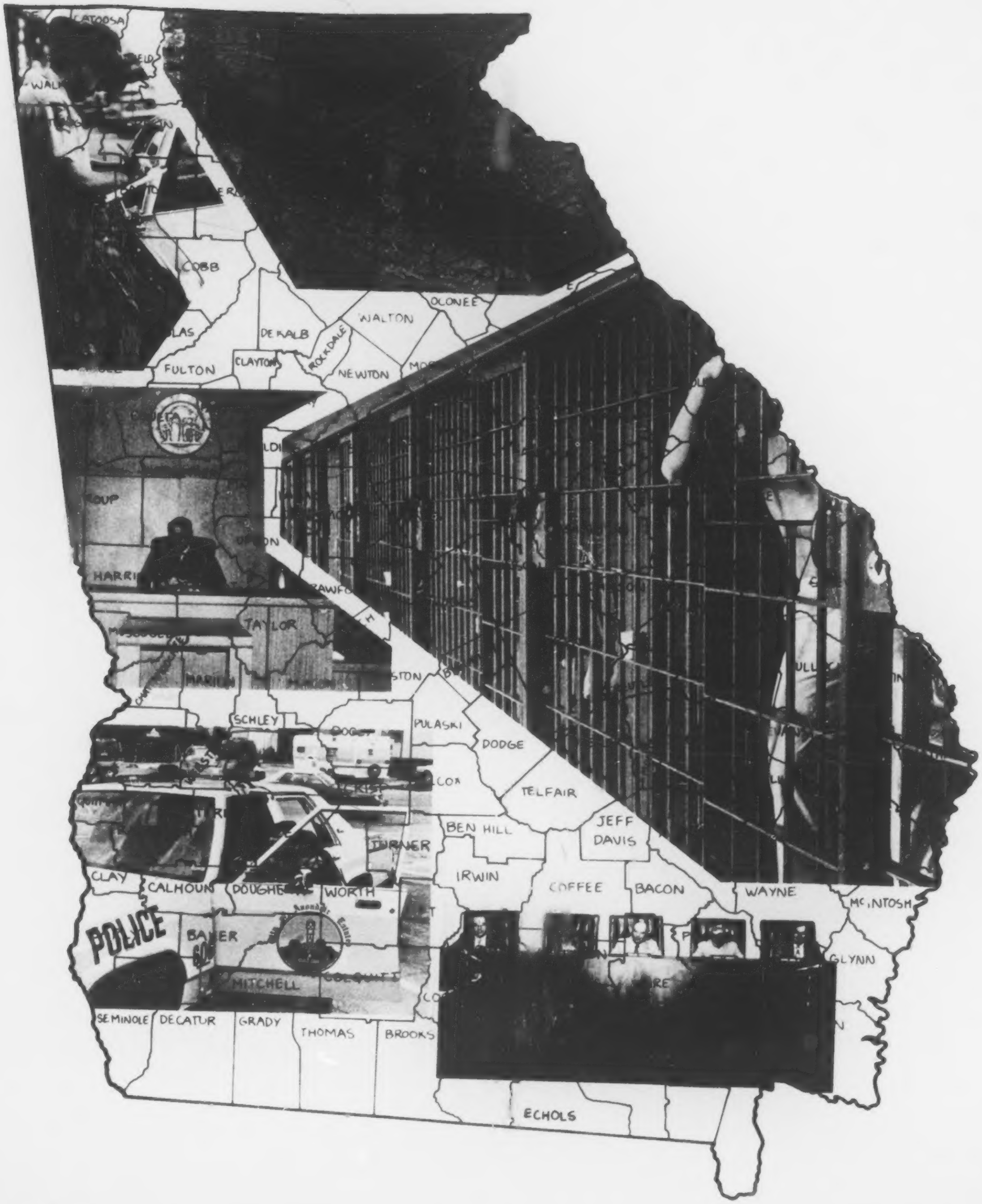
GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1987



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GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1987

Prepared by the
Georgia Crime Information Center
Georgia Bureau of Investigation
July 1988

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Georgians:

Either directly or indirectly, each of us will at one time or another feel the impact of crime. The challenge presented by this fact requires the participation and cooperation of all components of the criminal justice system working as allies to fulfill the task of protecting the citizens of Georgia.

The preparation and dissemination of timely, accurate criminal justice data which clearly portrays the operations of Georgia's entire system of justice are vital to this effort. This information can be used by the Governor, the General Assembly, local governments, the various components of the criminal justice system and private organizations in making crucial decisions regarding the resources, methods and responses to counter crime. Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1987 provides a basis for more knowledgeable decisions, thus a more positive impact can be made on the operation of the criminal justice system and on reducing crime.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

Joe Frank Harris

JFH/rp

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1987 is published by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. It is in its fifth year of publication succeeding **Crime in Georgia** which had been compiled in previous years by the State Crime Commission and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. This publication represents the culmination of planning, coordination, and discussion among many agencies and organizations of state government. It is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system.

The reporting and analysis of the occurrence of specific crimes and subsequent arrests is the point of entrance for an individual into Georgia's criminal justice system. **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1987** is designed to reflect the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute to the basic understanding and knowledge of just what that system includes and what it does.

This publication provides a basic description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically through graphs, charts, and tables essential workload data. As more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this publication will continue toward a more comprehensive effort, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

This publication is organized into four divisions: law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and pardons and paroles. The information is organized in a manner consistent with the movement of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data are made solely from data collected from each major component of the system and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous; in others it is minimal.

Each section of this publication begins with a brief description of the overall structure of a component, followed by the method by which its relevant data are collected and processed. Following this overview is a presentation of the compiled data and, where appropriate, an analysis of that data. Specific methodology and formulas used in analyses are contained in the appendix. The concluding section contains statements of officials representing each major component, addressing critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

I LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the Executive branch of government. To exercise these powers, the state grants the power of arrest to some 744 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state agencies, (2) municipal agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus agencies, (6) state authorities' and institutions' agencies, and (7) other agencies. These agencies employ 17,035 sworn officers with arrest powers.

The majority of law enforcement functions are delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the state. Most law enforcement work is done at the local level; the bulk of money allocated, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of workload measures are generated locally. These facts notwithstanding, the term "diversity" can be used to describe the law enforcement community within Georgia. The state retains certain specialized responsibilities because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities in the provision of police services, and because law enforcement agencies change over time.

State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary roles of state level law enforcement agencies are to provide technical assistance to local agencies and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of these services are: investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the State Crime Laboratory, training, management consulting, and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. Workload measures generated by six state agencies, employing 1,872 officers with arrest powers, are included with the data in this report. They are:

1. The **Georgia State Patrol**, whose primary focus is on traffic enforcement and highway safety. Its duties are performed by 829 sworn officers assigned to 48 patrol posts located throughout Georgia.

2. The **Georgia Bureau of Investigation**, whose primary focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement activities. Its duties are performed by 247 sworn special agents and 46 narcotics agents. There are 13 region offices and four regional drug enforcement offices located throughout Georgia and various special units working out of headquarters.

3. **The Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit**, whose primary focus is on the enforcement of laws relating to game and fish, boating, and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 390 sworn conservation rangers assigned to each of the 159 counties in Georgia.

4. The **Department of Revenue, Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit**, whose primary focus is on the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the Department. The Unit shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the statewide enforcement of laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation, and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Its duties are performed by 32 sworn law enforcement agents.

5. The **Investigation Division, State Examining Boards**, and the **Securities Investigation Unit**, Secretary of State, whose primary focus is on the investigation of misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of provisions of the State Elections Code and the enforcement of securities regulation laws. Its duties are performed by 32 sworn investigators based in Atlanta.

6. The **Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation**, whose primary focus is on the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements, and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or

controlled by the Department of Transportation. Its duties are performed by 296 sworn officers located in state highway districts.

In addition to the law enforcement agencies identified above, the state has several other specialized agencies which are vested with arrest powers. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (e.g., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local-level law enforcement is to provide police service to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined jurisdiction. These services are provided by one or more of the three types of local agencies: municipal police agencies, county police agencies, and county sheriffs' departments. In Georgia there are 540 local law enforcement agencies which employ 13,816 sworn officers with arrest powers.

1. **Municipal Police Departments**. Municipal police agencies derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule", or local autonomy. These agencies are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances. Municipal police agencies employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 367 municipalities fund police departments which employ 7,038 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from 1 to 1,346 officers with the majority having 20 or fewer sworn officers.

2. **County Sheriffs' Departments**. The office of Sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and county office. Each Sheriff derives his law enforcement powers from general laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Sworn deputies derive arrest powers from the sheriff. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principle duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) an officer of the county courts, and (3) the official jailer of the county. Georgia sheriffs' departments employ 4,773 sworn officers authorized to enforce criminal laws and county ordinances when authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 14 counties containing county police departments, the sheriff's department tends to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

3. **County Police Departments**. County police agencies derive law enforcement powers under the constitutional principle of "home rule". They are generally empowered to enforce criminal laws, traffic laws and county ordinances. There are currently 14 county police departments in the state which employ 2,005 sworn officers.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions in Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies with powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These agencies are grouped as:

1. **State operated colleges and universities,** operating under the authority of the Board of Regents, employ police officers and other security personnel with arrest powers for criminal and traffic violations committed upon property under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents and upon public or private property within 500 yards of property under the jurisdiction of the Board.

2. Private colleges and universities operate under the authority of the State Board of Education. They employ police officers who have the power of arrest for state criminal and traffic violations committed on the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the facility.

There are currently 35 campus police agencies within the state which employ a total of 555 sworn police officers.

State Authorities' and Institutions' Law Enforcement Agencies

Various state statutes creating specific authorities (i.e., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (i.e., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower some of these agencies to employ police officers. These officers are empowered to enforce state criminal and traffic laws on the property of the institution or the authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 20 police agencies in Georgia under this category. These agencies employ 398 sworn police officers.

There are an additional 5,543 sworn officers of the Department of Corrections who work in institutional settings. These employees have not been included in the total number of police officers because they are included within the Corrections section of this publication.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant degrees of arrest power to certain employees of state, local, and private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization. These employees range from county marshals to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad police officers, and others. There are currently 60 such agencies which employ 394 sworn officers.

Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Two types of crime data are collected from Georgia's law enforcement agencies utilizing standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data collected represent offenses which include counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are regarded as an index of the crime problem. Consequently, these offenses are often referred referred to as **Index** crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, often referred to as Non-Index crimes, are also collected and analyzed.

The law enforcement data in this publication are provided from two sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia Department of Public Safety. The primary responsibility for collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents and traffic violations falls upon the agency in whose jurisdiction the violations occur. A myriad of 744 law enforcement agencies collect and report data to the two state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed in publications such as **Georgia Criminal Justice Data**, as well as in specific reports used for policy decisions and research activities.

The Georgia crime statistics provided in this publication are derived from actual reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies statewide. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity nationwide. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the Nation use FBI statistical data for comparisons.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by these agencies. Law enforcement agencies must also submit fingerprints and other identifying data on persons arrested within their jurisdictions. These reports are collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The validity of this information is dependent upon the original sources of the information--the law enforcement agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report were obtained from the Department of Public Safety or the federal agencies to which it reports.

Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that more crimes occur than are reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. Because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming that changes in crime trends reflect changes in criminal behavior.

Secondly, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that occur but are not reported. Such estimates are included in the FBI's **Crime in the United States**. Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population demographics. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying demographic changes are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that communities with different populations will have different crime problems. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. Readers are cautioned that crime rates cited are reliable indications of crime only to the extent that population estimates are accurate, that crimes are reported by victims, and the Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

Due to its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base is the best available source when describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making tentative comparisons of Georgia's data with comparable demographics.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

Crimes

In 1987, 358,842 Index and 317,771 Non-Index offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate the trends in both Index, Non-Index and combined offenses from 1983-1987. While Index offenses have shown an increase in each of the last four years, the largest percentage increase (14.3%) occurred in 1985 when reported offenses jumped by 37,051 over 1984. Non-Index offenses steadily increased until 1986. However, the 1986 total does not include DUI offenses which are unavailable for that year. The highest figure for the entire five year period occurred in 1987.

Arrests

In 1987, law enforcement agencies reported 56,150 arrests for Index offenses and 233,818 arrests for Non-Index offenses. Table 2 and Figure 2 demonstrate the trends in arrests for the two crime categories and the total for all crimes. Arrests for Index offenses have increased each of the last three years after decreases in 1983 and 1984. The largest percentage increase (13.4%) occurred in 1985 when reported arrests rose by 6,241. Arrests for Non-Index offenses had declined until 1987. However, the 1986 Non-Index arrest total did not include DUI arrests which were unavailable.

Table 1

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME 1983—1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Index	251,164	259,253	296,304	329,144	358,842
Non-Index	241,698	258,645	282,549	240,003	317,771
Total Crimes	492,862	517,898	578,853	569,147	676,613

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

1986 Non-Index incident total does not include DUI which is unavailable.

Figure 1

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME

INDEX, NON-INDEX, TOTAL, 1983 - 1987

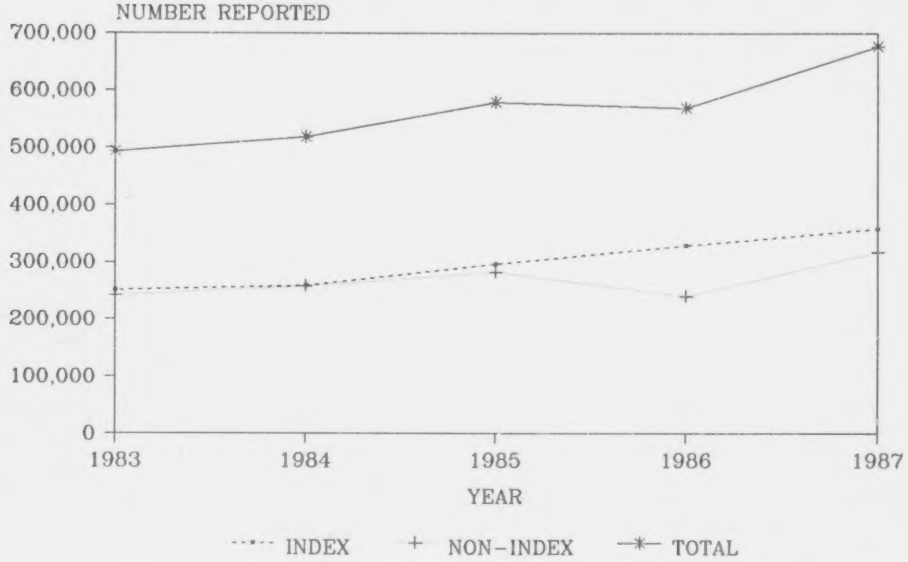


Table 2

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES 1983—1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Index	48,520	46,602	52,843	54,493	56,150
Non-Index	244,109	238,238	226,077	171,357	233,818
Total Arrests	292,629	284,840	278,920	225,850	289,968

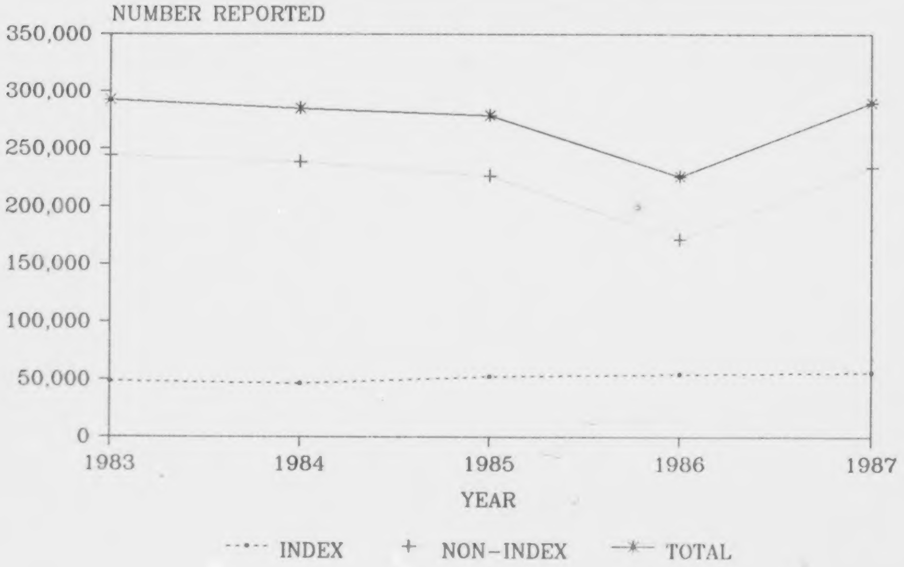
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

1986 Non-Index arrest total does not include DUI which is unavailable.

Figure 2

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

INDEX, NON-INDEX, TOTAL, 1983 - 1987



INCIDENTS OF CRIME: CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

Profile of Index Crime in Georgia

In 1987, Georgians reported 358,842 Index crimes to law enforcement agencies (See Table 3). Included were 719 murders, 2,879 forcible rapes, 13,222 robberies, 19,453 aggravated assaults, 94,955 burglaries, 192,755 larcenies, 33,785 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,074 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (53.7%) of the total number of Index crimes; burglaries made up the second highest category (26.5%). Overall, 10.1 percent of the Index crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; 89.9 percent were property offenses. Based on the 1987 population estimate for Georgia of 6,153,899, 589.4 violent crimes and 5,241.7 property crimes were reported for each 100,000 persons in the state, producing an Index crime rate of 5,831.1 (See Appendix for the rate computation formula).

While counts for the eight Index crimes illustrate Georgia's crime problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (See Tables 4-11).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

The crimes of murder, forcible rape and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had previous contact (See Table 12). On the other hand, robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed by strangers.

Weapon type and crime can also be correlated. In crimes of murder and robbery, firearms are the most frequently used weapon (60.9% and 39.1%, respectively). Similarly, the weapon most used in the crime of forcible rape is hands/fists, etc. (49.0%). In the crime of aggravated assault, other dangerous weapons was the most frequent type used (33.0%).

In 1987, $348,096,067 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Index crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss ($180,606,591) followed by burglary ($79,183,154) larceny ($78,678,632) and robbery ($8,921,410). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft is $5,346, compared to $834 during each burglary, $675 during each robbery, and $408 during each larceny.

With the exception of robbery, which is more likely to take place in a Street or Alley, most Index crimes occur in residences or parks, public buildings and other places. Streets or Alleys, and business establishments were generally less likely places of occurrence for Index crimes.

Table 3

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA 1987

Type	Reported	% of Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder	719	0.2%	11.7
Rape	2,879	0.8%	46.8
Robbery	13,222	3.7%	214.9
Aggravated Assault	19,453	5.4%	316.1
Total Violent Crime	36,273	10.1%	589.4
Burglary	94,955	26.5%	1,543.0
Larceny	192,755	53.7%	3,132.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	33,785	9.4%	549.0
Arson	1,074	0.3%	17.5
Total Property Crime	322,569	89.9%	5,241.7
Total Index Crime	358,842	100.0%	5,831.1

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 4

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1983	460	- 38.2%	8.0	- 39.2%
1984	562	22.2%	9.6	20.1%
1985	603	7.3%	10.1	5.5%
1986	653	8.3%	10.8	6.5%
1987	719	10.1%	11.7	8.3%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 56.3%
--- in rate per 100,000: 46.2%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	63.0%	Unknown
	32.7%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	4.3%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	60.9%	Firearm
	16.0%	Cutting Tool
	9.7%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	8.5%	Unknown
	4.9%	Hands, Fists, etc.
Place of Occurrence	46.2%	Parks, Public Buildings and Other Places
	41.0%	Residence
	7.1%	Street, Alley
	5.7%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.6%	December/July
	9.4%	January
	9.3%	August
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$54,676.00 Total $76.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests	694	Arrest/Crimes Ratio		.96
	Age			
2.3%	16 and Under	Sex:	Male	81.3%
19.3%	17 - 21		Female	18.7%
21.0%	22 - 26			
18.2%	27 - 31			
12.8%	32 - 36	Race:	White	38.2%
26.4%	37 and over		Non-White	61.8%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;
Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 3 A

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER FIVE YEAR TREND

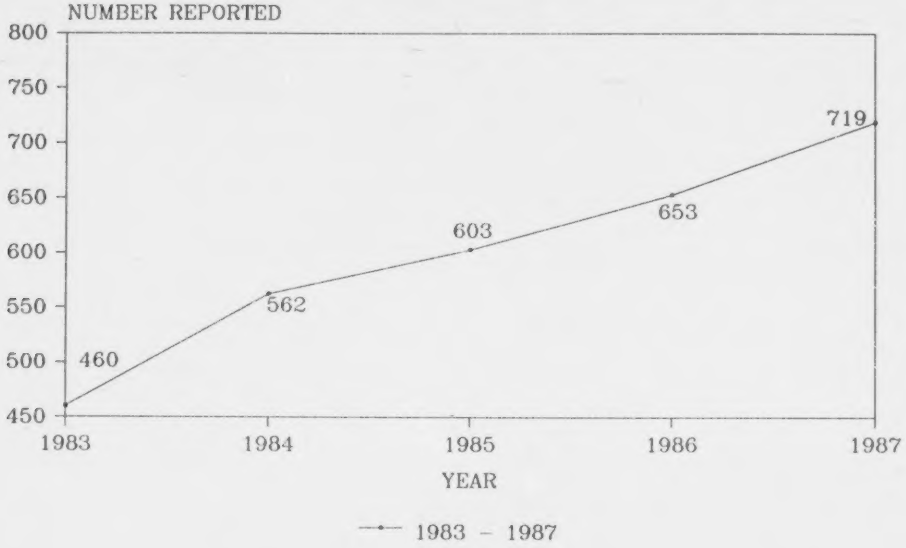


Figure 3 B

MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER WEAPON TYPE, 1987

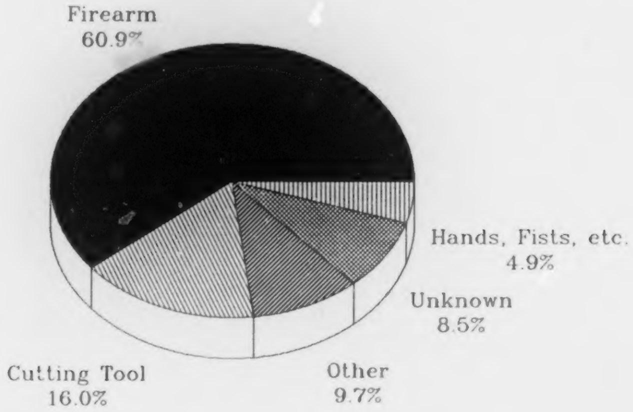


Figure 3C

MURDER & NON–NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

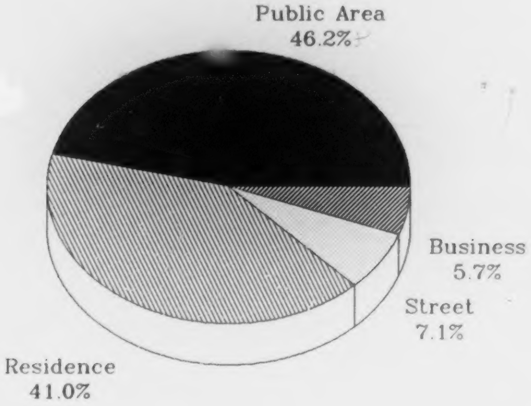


Table 5

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change Previous Year
1983	2,188	- 10.8%	38.0	-12.2%
1984	2,530	15.6%	43.2	13.7%
1985	2,805	10.9%	47.1	9.0%
1986	2,827	0.8%	46.7	- 0.9%
1987	2,879	1.8%	46.8	0.2%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 31.6%
--- in rate per 100,000: 23.1%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	42.5%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	28.8%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	28.7%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	49.0%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	19.7%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	13.0%	Unknown
	11.1%	Cutting Tool
	7.1%	Firearm
Place of Occurrence	44.2%	Park, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	40.2%	Residence
	10.2%	Street, Alley
	5.3%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.5%	May
	10.1%	July/August
	9.8%	June
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$151,469.00 Total $53.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 978

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .34

Age				
3.3%	16 and Under	Sex:	Male	98.7%
21.8%	17 - 21		Female	1.3%
24.8%	22 - 26			
20.6%	27 - 31			
11.6%	32 - 36	Race:	White	22.9%
18.0%	37 and over		Non-White	77.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;
Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 4 A

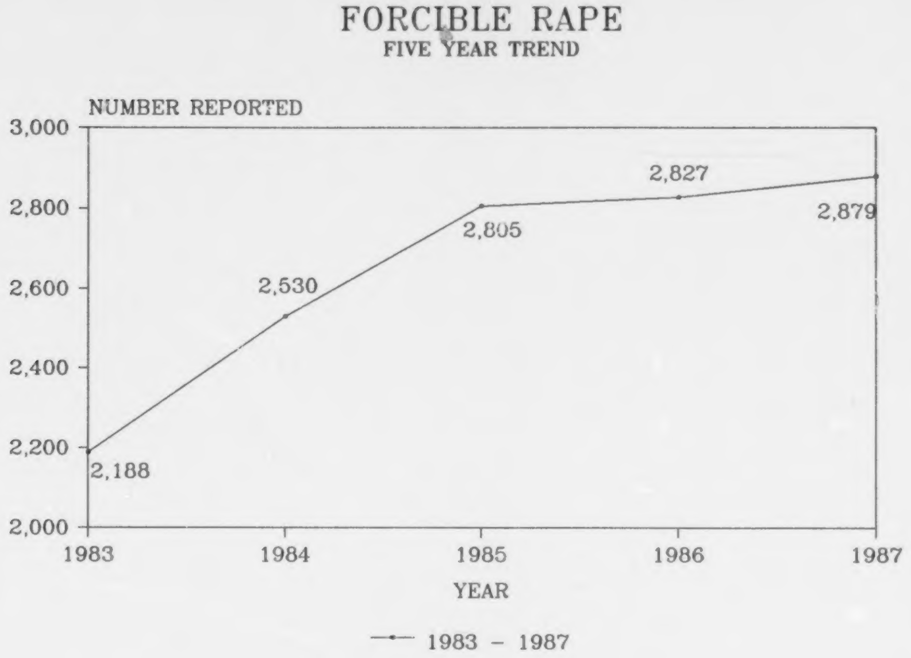


Figure 4 B

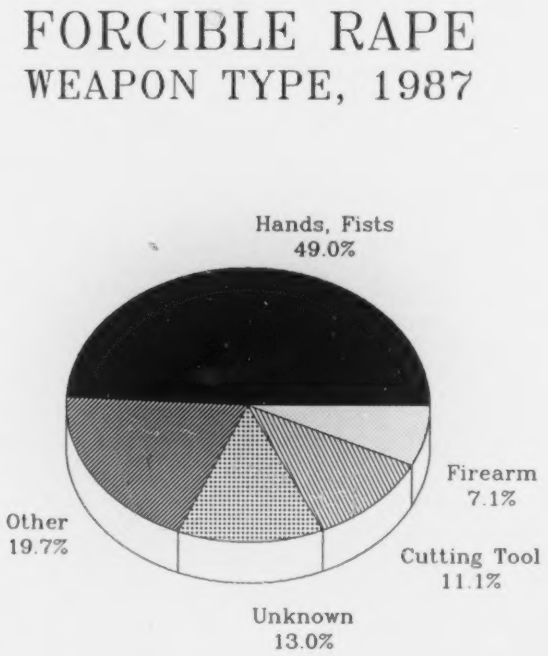


Figure 4 C

FORCIBLE RAPE

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

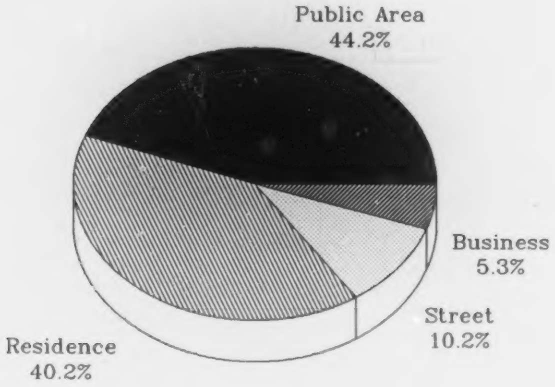


Table 6

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1983	8,489	-13.0%	147.4	- 14.6%
1984	8,823	3.9%	150.6	2.2%
1985	10,078	14.2%	169.2	12.3%
1986	13,315	32.1%	219.9	30.0%
1987	13,222	- 0.7%	214.9	- 2.3%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 55.8%
--- in rate per 100,000: 45.8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	48.3%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	39.3%	Unknown
	12.4%	Non-Stranger-to-Non Stranger
Type Weapon Used	39.1%	Firearm
	31.3%	Hands, Fist, etc.
	18.2%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	9.7%	Cutting Tool
	1.6%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	40.7%	Business Establishment
	37.4%	Street, Alley
	12.7%	Residence
	9.2%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.9%	December
	9.3%	August
	9.2%	November
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$8,921,410.00 Total $675.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Arrests 3,058

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .23

	Age
4.2%	16 and Under
27.6%	17 - 21
27.2%	22 - 26
20.8%	27 - 31
10.3%	32 - 36
9.9%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	92.3%
	Female	7.7%
Race:	White	22.0%
	Non-White	78.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;
Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 5 A

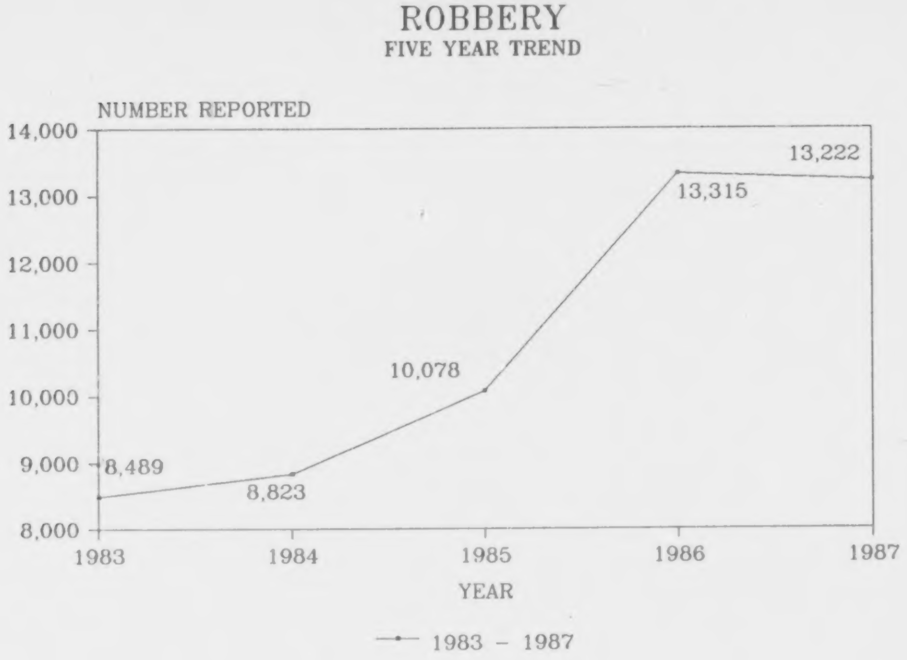


Figure 5 B

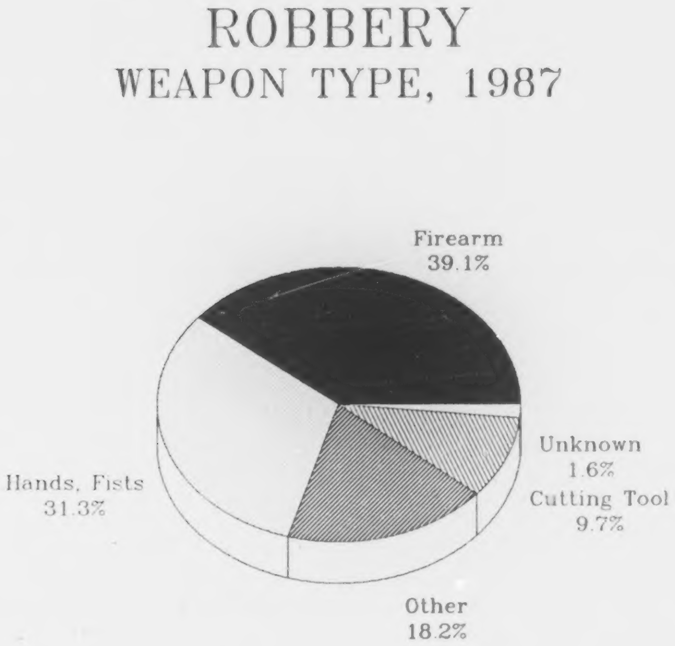


Figure 5C

ROBBERY
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

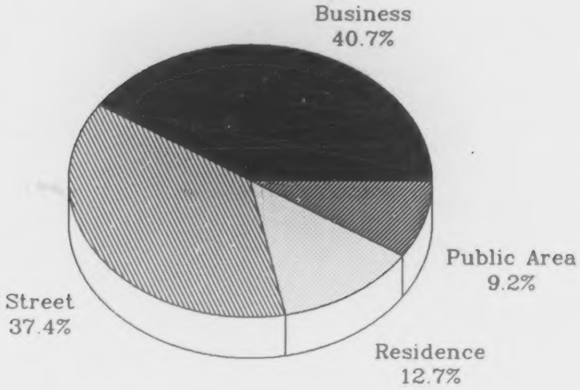


Table 7

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1983	15,305	-7.2%	265.8	-8.7%
1984	16,253	6.2%	277.5	4.4%
1985	16,734	3.0%	280.9	1.3%
1986	19,098	14.1%	315.4	12.3%
1987	19,453	1.9%	316.1	0.2%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 27.1%
--- in rate per 100,000: 18.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	57.9%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	28.0%	Unknown
	14.2%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	33.0%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	32.7%	Firearm
	27.3%	Cutting Tool
	6.1%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	0.9%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	44.9%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	34.4%	Residence
	11.0%	Street, Alley
	9.8%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.1%	July
	9.7%	August
	9.6%	May

Profile of Persons Arrested

Arrests	9,799	Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.50	

	Age			
3.7%	16 and Under	Sex:	Male	82.0%
16.2%	17 - 21		Female	18.0%
20.0%	22 - 26			
19.7%	27 - 31			
14.2%	32 - 36	Race:	White	32.9%
26.2%	37 and over		Non-White	67.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;
Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 6 A

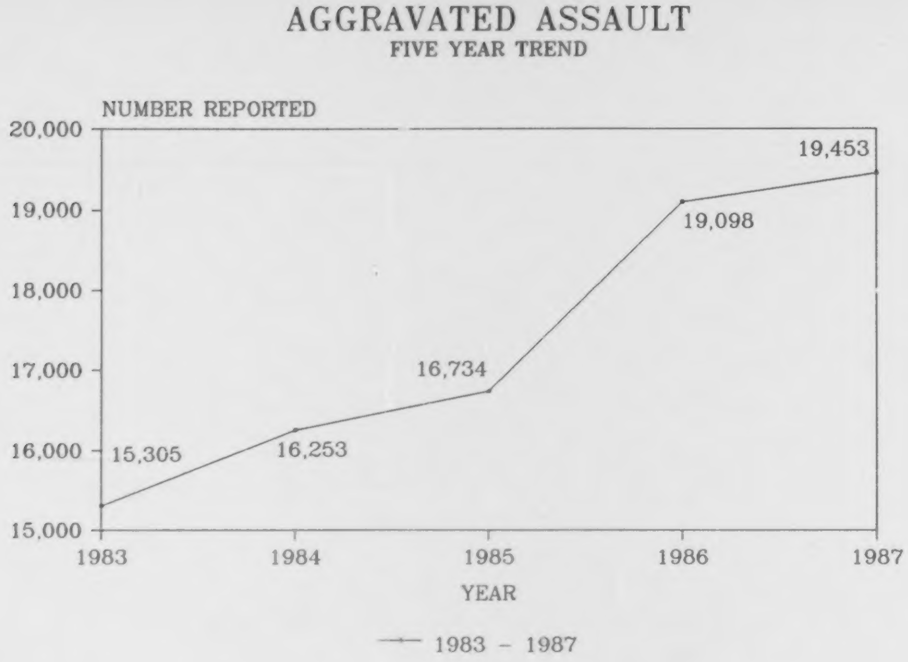


Figure 6 B

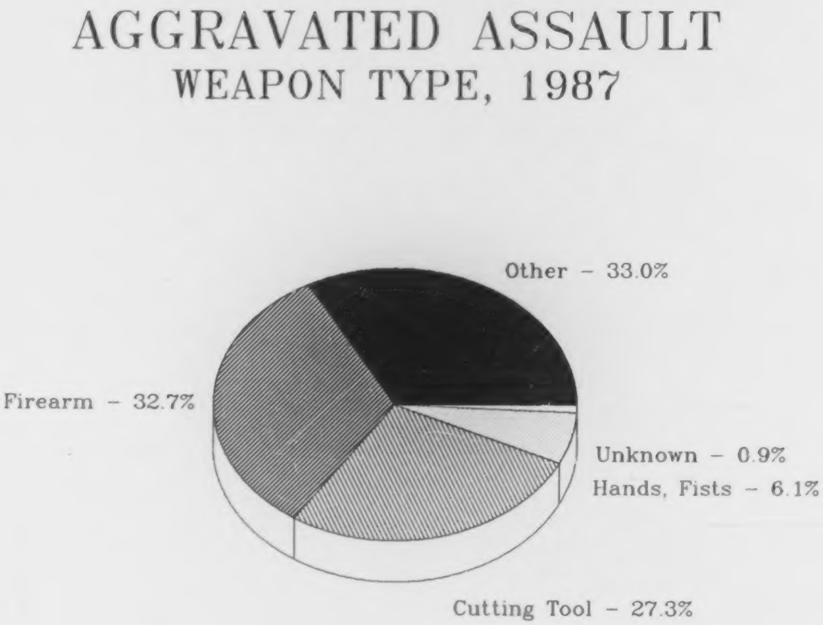


Figure 6 C

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

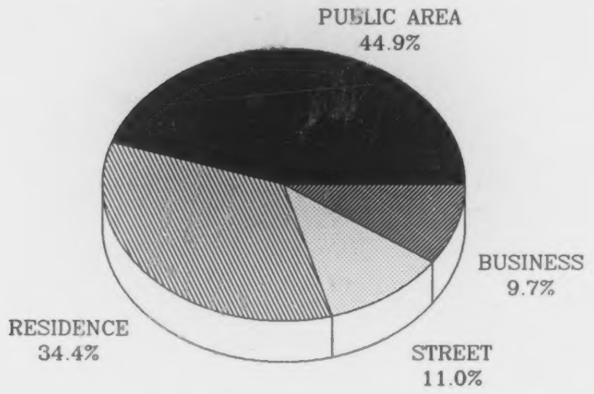


Table 8

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1983	70,080	- 14.8%	1,216.9	- 16.3%
1984	69,659	- 0.6%	1,189.2	- 2.3%
1985	77,809	11.7%	1,306.3	9.8%
1986	86,619	11.3%	1,430.5	9.5%
1987	94,955	9.6%	1,543.0	7.9%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 35.5%
--- in rate per 100,000: 26.8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	83.2%	Unknown
	11.9%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	4.9%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	66.8%	Residence
	20.2%	Business Establishment
	12.8%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	0.1%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	4.5%	January
	4.4%	July
	4.3%	August
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$79,183,154.00 Total $834.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Arrests 9,223

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .10

Age				
9.4%	16 and Under	Sex:	Male	93.4%
36.5%	17 - 21		Female	6.6%
24.7%	22 - 26			
14.4%	27 - 31			
8.0%	32 - 36	Race:	White	43.9%
7.0%	37 and over		Non-White	56.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;
Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 7 A

BURGLARY
FIVE YEAR TREND

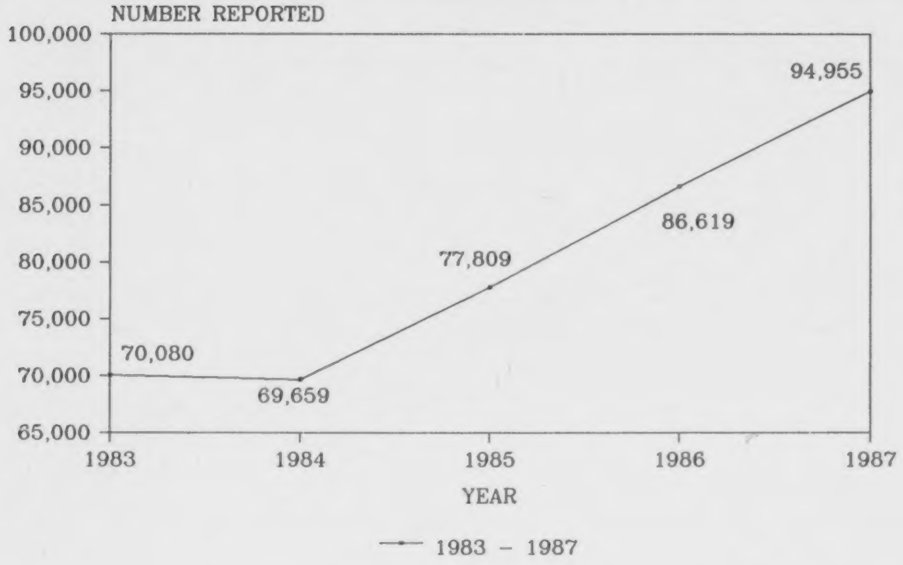


Figure 7 B

BURGLARY
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

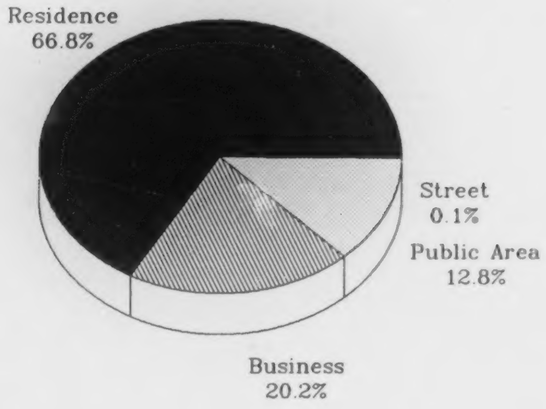


Table 9

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1983	137,642	- 13.4%	2,390.1	- 14.9%
1984	142,732	3.7%	2,436.6	1.9%
1985	164,143	15.0%	2,755.7	13.1%
1986	177,440	8.1%	2,930.4	6.3%
1987	192,755	8.6%	3,132.2	6.9%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 40.0%
--- in rate per 100,000: 31.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	71.0%	Unknown
	20.9%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	8.1%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Criminal Activity	38.3%	Other Thefts
	35.8%	From Motor Vehicle/ Auto Accessories
	12.6%	Shoplifting
	8.1%	From Building
	2.9%	Bicycles
	.9%	Purse Snatching
	.7%	From Coin Machines
	.7%	Pocket-Picking
Place of Occurrence	35.7%	Business Establishment
	31.2%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	30.3%	Residence
	2.8%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.9%	May
	9.3%	August
	9.2%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$78,678,632.00 Total $408.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Arrests 29,407

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .15

	Age
10.9%	16 and Under
28.1%	17 - 21
19.7%	22 - 26
15.7%	27 - 31
10.6%	32 - 36
15.0%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	68.7%
	Female	31.3%
Race:	White	39.3%
	Non-White	60.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;

Figure 8 A

LARCENY
FIVE YEAR TREND

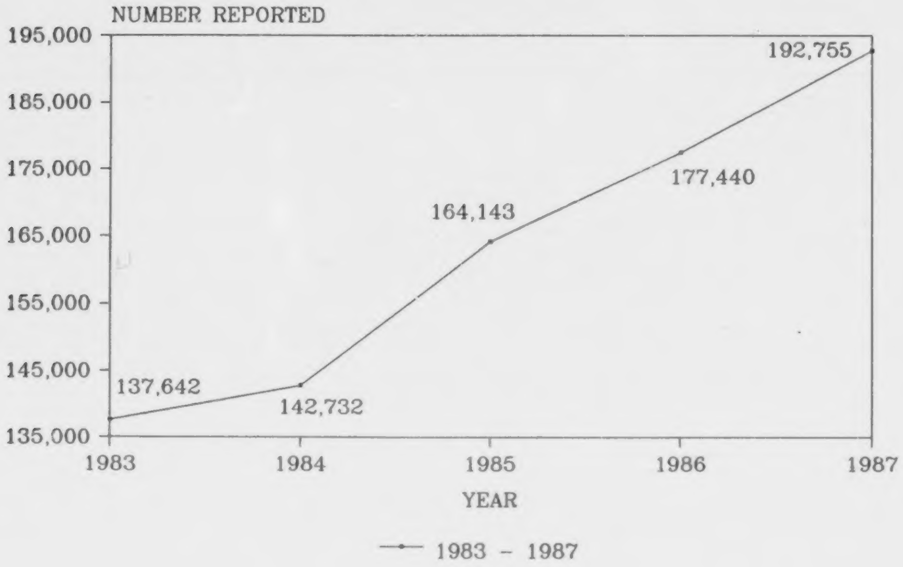


Figure 8 B

LARCENY
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, 1987

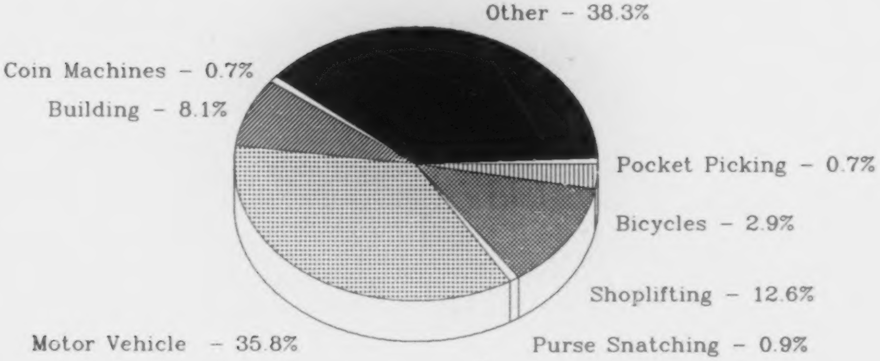


Figure 8C

LARCENY
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

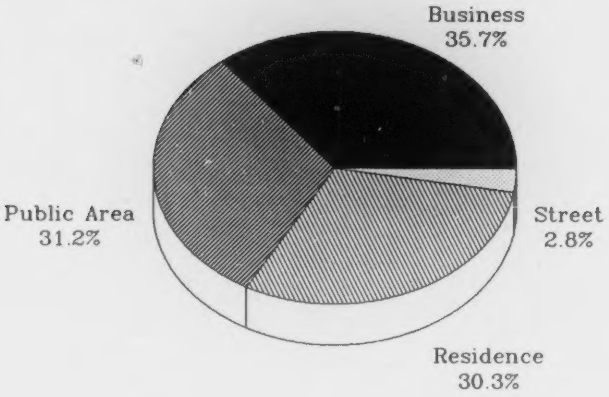


Table 10

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1983	15,954	- 10.2%	277.0	- 11.8%
1984	17,626	10.5%	300.9	8.6%
1985	22,868	29.7%	383.9	27.6%
1986	27,868	21.9%	460.2	19.9%
1987	33,785	21.2%	549.0	19.3%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 111.8%
--- in rate per 100,000: 98.2%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	78.8%	Unknown
	12.3%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	8.9%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	46.9%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	28.3%	Residence
	19.9%	Business Establishment
	4.9%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.0%	July
	8.9%	August
	8.8%	January
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$180,606,591.00 Total $5,346.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

	Arrests	2,683	Arrest/Crimes Ratio		.08
	Age				
15.1%	16 and Under		Sex:	Male	92.3%
35.9%	17 - 21			Female	7.7%
19.8%	22 - 26				
12.3%	27 - 31				
8.5%	32 - 36		Race:	White	37.1%
8.3%	37 and over			Non-White	62.9%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;
Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 9 A

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
FIVE YEAR TREND

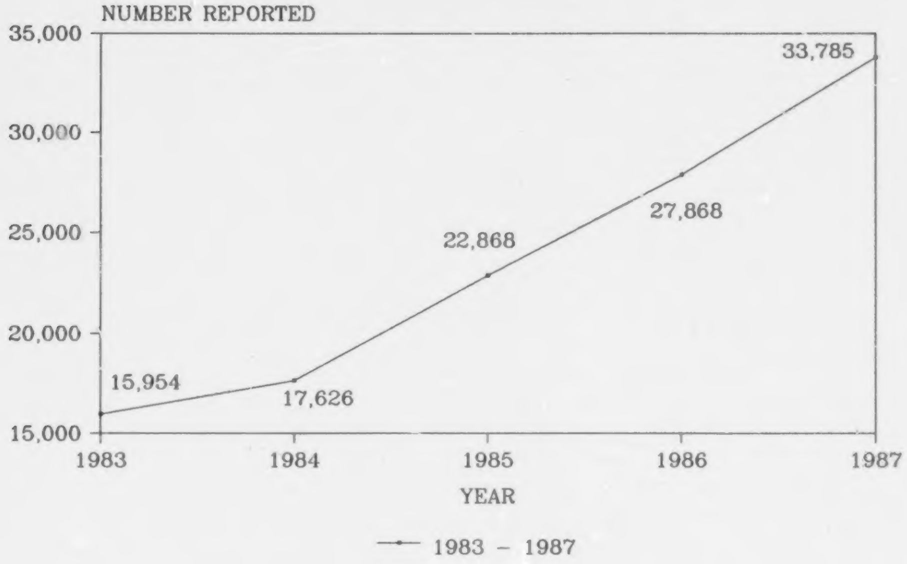


Figure 9 B

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

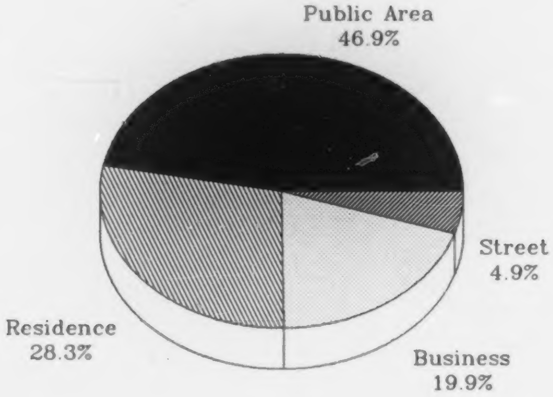


Table 11

ARSON

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1983	1,046	- 9.4%	18.2	- 10.8%
1984	1,068	2.1%	18.2	0.2%
1985	1,264	18.4%	21.2	16.4%
1986	1,324	4.7%	21.9	3.0%
1987	1,074	- 18.9%	17.5	- 20.2%

Percentage change from 1983 to 1987
--- in number of reported crimes: 2.7%
--- in rate per 100,000: - 3.8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1987

Victim-Offender Relationship	74.2%	Unknown
	16.6%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	9.2%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	59.7%	Residence
	20.9%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	13.5%	Business Establishment
	5.9%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.3%	January
	10.1%	April
	10.0%	March

Profile of Persons Arrested

	Arrests	308	Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.29

Age				
5.8%	16 and Under	Sex:	Male	83.4%
19.5%	17 - 21		Female	16.6%
13.3%	22 - 26			
20.5%	27 - 31			
16.9%	32 - 36	Race:	White	56.8%
24.0%	37 and over		Non-White	43.2%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center;
Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 10 A

ARSON

FIVE YEAR TREND

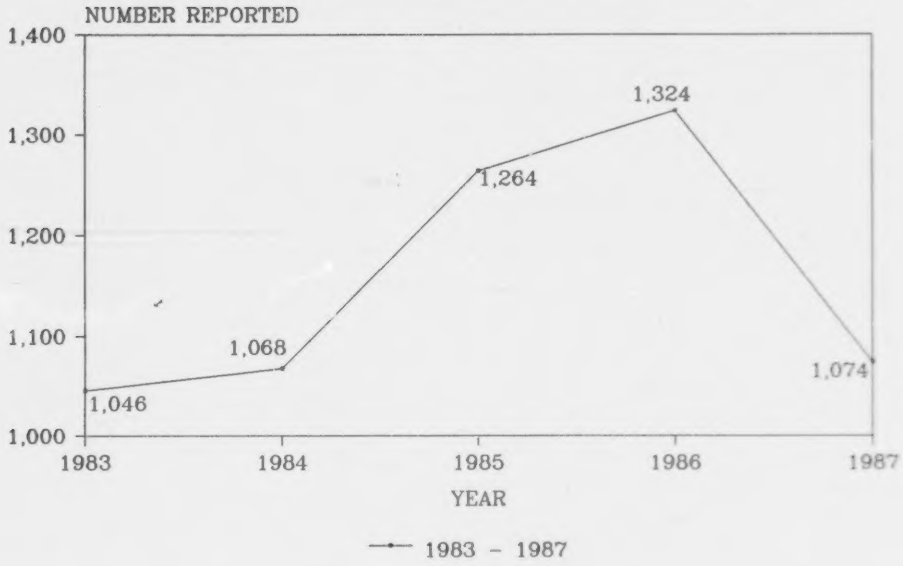


Figure 10 B

ARSON

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1987

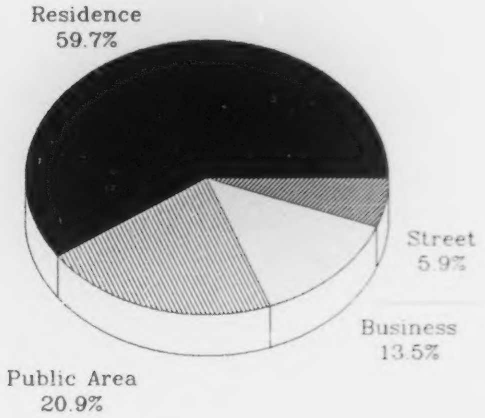


Figure 11

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INDEX CRIMES, 1987

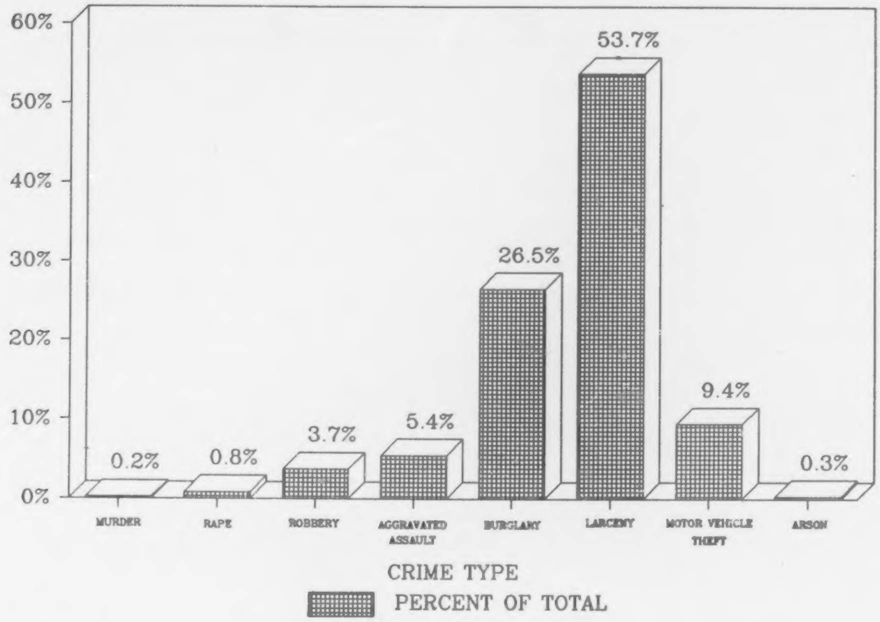


Table 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES, 1987

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%)								
Reported Stranger-to-Stranger	4.3%	28.8%	48.3%	14.2%	11.9%	20.9%	12.3%	9.2%
Reported non-stranger-to-non-stranger	32.7%	42.5%	12.4%	57.9%	4.9%	8.1%	8.9%	16.6%
Relationship not known	63.0%	28.7%	39.3%	28.0%	83.2%	71.0%	78.8%	74.2%
Weapon Used (%)								
Firearm	60.9%	7.1%	39.1%	32.7%				
Cutting Tool	16.0%	11.1%	9.7%	27.3%				
Hands, fists, etc.	4.9%	49.0%	31.3%	6.1%				
Other dangerous weapons	9.7%	19.7%	18.2%	33.0%				
Unknown	8.5%	13.0%	1.6%	0.9%				
Property Stolen								
Total value	$54,676	$151,469	$8,921,410		$79,183,154	$78,678,632	$180,606,591	
Value per incident	$ 76	$ 53	$ 675		$ 834	$ 408	$ 5,346	
Occurrence (%)								
Street, alley	7.1%	10.2%	37.4%	11.0%	0.1%	2.8%	4.9%	5.9%
Service station	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%	0.3%	0.6%	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Chain store	0.4%	0.8%	12.3%	1.4%	1.4%	7.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Bank	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other commercial business	5.3%	4.4%	24.1%	8.0%	18.2%	26.1%	18.0%	12.2%
Residence	41.0%	40.2%	12.7%	34.4%	66.8%	30.3%	28.3%	59.7%
Public areas, other buildings, & unknown	46.2%	44.2%	9.2%	44.9%	12.8%	31.2%	46.9%	20.9%

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties. MSA's experienced the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Index crimes (See Table 14).

Georgia's eight MSA's currently account for 63.5 percent of the state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties. In comparison of overall crime rates, MSA's more than double (7,243) the non-MSA rate (3,378) (See Table 13).

These tables indicate the importance of population density as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an area. Table 40 provides specific crime rates for the individual counties comprising MSA/non-MSA categories. Table 40 indicates that many MSA counties have high crime rates.

Table 13
MSA/NON MSA's, 1987

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	COUNTY	POPULATION	% OF TOTAL	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	INDEX CRIME TOTAL	CRIME RATE
Albany, GA MSA	Dougherty	111,371		22	95	470	640	2,680	3,846	403	27	8,183	
	Lee	16,528		0	0	5	8	60	104	23	0	200	
Albany, GA MSA Total		127,899	2.1%	22	95	475	648	2,740	3,950	426	27	8,383	6,554
Athens, GA MSA	Clarke	79,125		8	43	135	260	1,335	2,178	191	21	4,171	
	Jackson	27,704		1	6	7	60	167	284	40	2	567	
	Madison	20,432		2	1	0	6	105	160	16	0	290	
	Oconee	16,285		1	2	5	7	74	42	18	0	149	
Athens, GA MSA Total		143,546	2.3%	12	52	147	333	1,681	2,664	265	23	5,177	3,607
Atlanta, GA MSA	Barrow	24,183		0	3	11	39	327	481	59	4	924	
	Butts	15,531		2	0	5	19	117	117	12	1	273	
	Cherokee	68,534		4	9	22	138	618	1,386	190	11	2,378	
	Clayton	179,333		12	68	318	385	2,677	6,671	1,020	46	11,197	
	Cobb	352,037		13	117	530	409	5,219	12,490	2,214	77	21,069	
	Coweta	43,788		3	4	22	52	616	962	81	8	1,748	
	DeKalb	524,384		33	323	1,483	721	11,737	25,324	5,688	78	45,387	
	Douglas	75,164		1	11	45	170	771	1,595	241	18	2,852	
	Fayette	52,655		0	3	11	30	448	731	67	3	1,293	
	Forsyth	35,588		4	7	6	62	459	847	148	7	1,540	
	Fulton	626,351		238	924	6,176	7,877	22,006	44,897	14,297	55	96,470	
	Gwinnett	257,379		4	56	229	468	3,357	9,148	1,143	78	14,483	
	Henry	48,472		3	9	16	50	434	900	103	3	1,518	
	Newton	39,603		5	14	32	101	495	1,257	90	10	2,004	
	Paulding	32,220		8	2	3	57	338	340	67	5	820	
	Rockdale	52,858		4	16	44	160	657	1,583	167	8	2,639	
	Spalding	52,831		11	28	81	210	798	1,878	184	13	3,203	
	Walton	36,679		4	4	19	40	410	588	57	5	1,127	
Atlanta, GA MSA Total		2,517,590	40.9%	349	1,598	9,053	10,988	51,484	111,195	25,828	430	210,925	8,378
Augusta, GA MSA	Columbia	55,517		9	7	27	57	533	899	59	6	1,597	
	Richmond	200,008		28	75	451	363	3,595	5,746	668	34	10,960	
	McDuffie	20,622		1	1	2	2	69	129	11	2	217	
Augusta, GA MSA Total		276,147	4.5%	38	83	480	422	4,197	6,774	738	42	12,774	4,626
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	Dade	13,460		1	2	2	11	40	99	31	1	187	
	Catoosa	41,544		2	5	10	46	347	674	110	9	1,203	
	Walker	58,814		0	19	17	82	635	665	129	10	1,557	
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA Total		113,818	1.8%	3	26	29	139	1,022	1,438	270	20	2,947	2,589
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	Chattahoochee	23,013		0	0	0	6	20	43	2	2	73	
	Muscogee	179,942		19	72	297	313	2,354	5,903	524	36	9,518	
Columbus, GA-AL MSA Total		202,955	3.3%	19	72	297	319	2,374	5,946	526	38	9,591	4,726
Macon, GA MSA	Bibb	158,419		17	85	232	458	2,677	7,073	673	35	11,250	
	Houston	87,187		6	30	135	248	1,444	2,967	275	15	5,120	
	Jones	19,877		1	4	2	8	172	122	18	0	327	
	Peach	21,619		0	3	6	27	119	187	25	0	367	
Macon, GA MSA Total		287,102	4.7%	24	122	375	741	4,412	10,349	991	50	17,064	5,944
Savannah, GA MSA	Chatham	215,635		30	123	722	601	4,332	9,107	643	71	15,629	
	Effingham	21,670		2	3	4	47	155	197	17	7	432	
Savannah, GA MSA Total		237,305	3.9%	32	126	726	648	4,487	9,304	660	78	16,061	6,768
Total MSA's		3,906,362	63.5%	499	2,174	11,582	14,238	72,397	151,620	29,704	708	282,922	7,243
Total Outside MSA's		2,247,537	36.5%	220	705	1,640	5,215	22,558	41,135	4,081	366	75,920	3,378
Total State Agencies Reporting				0	102	143	152	642	265	74	60	1,438	
Total State		6,153,899	100.0%	719	2,879	13,222	19,453	94,955	192,755	33,785	1,074	358,842	5,831

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 14

MSA/NON MSA INDEX CRIME RATES, 1987

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEH THEFT	ARSON
TOTAL MSA	12.8	55.7	296.5	364.5	1,853.3	3,881.4	760.4	18.1
NON-MSA	9.8	31.4	73.0	232.0	1,003.7	1,830.2	181.6	16.3

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

The five year trend from 1983-1987 indicates that Index crimes have risen each year to a peak of 358,842 in 1987. After a slight increase in 1984 and a larger increase in 1985, the last two years have seen an average increase of 10% in Index crimes (Table 15). Overall, reported Index crimes have risen by 43% since 1983. Examination of crime rates for individual Index crimes shows that six of the eight crimes increased in 1987; robbery and arson dropped by 2.3% and 20.3% respectively (Table 16).

Table 17 indicates that Georgia, the South, and the United States experienced an increase in Index crimes for 1987.

CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

Crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and population. For this reason, analysis of crime rate is important since comparable groups, whether counties , states or specific groups of persons of a certain age range, race, or sex, can be compared to determine a rate per 100,000 persons. Table 19 relates crime and population from 1983-1987.

Figure 12 A

INDEX CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND

VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1983 – 1987

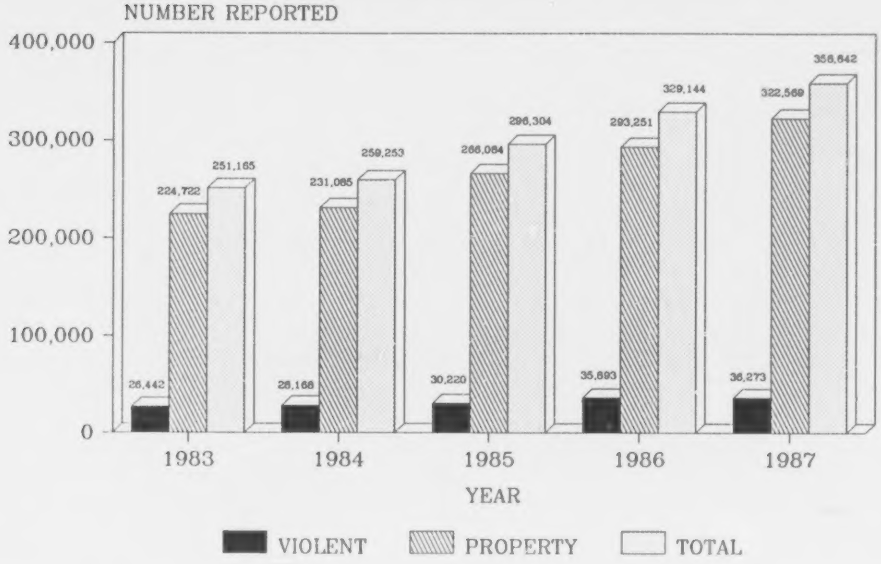


Figure 12 B

INDEX CRIME RATE, FIVE YEAR TREND

VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1983 – 1987

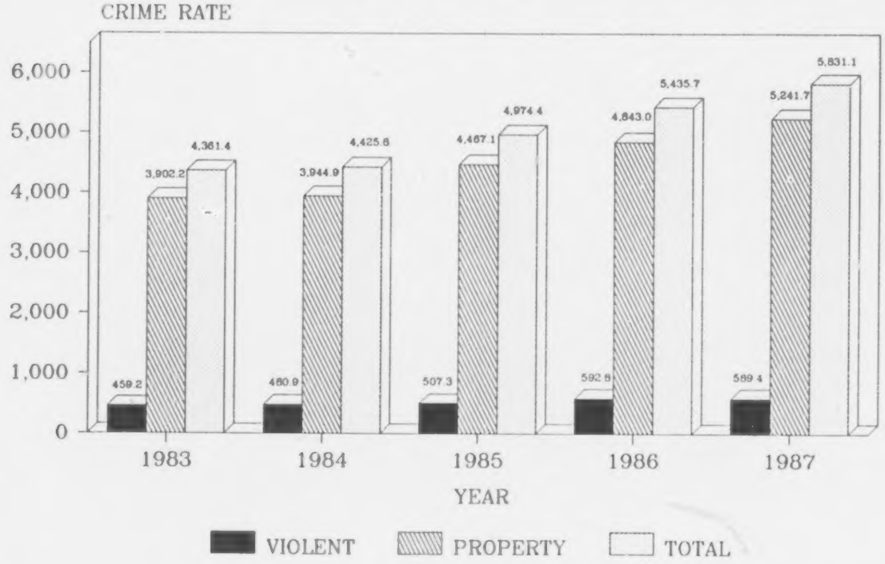


Table 15

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES GEORGIA, 1983—1987

Type of Crime	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Murder	460	562	603	653	719
(% Change)	−38.2%	22.2%	7.3%	8.3%	10.1%
Forcible Rape	2,188	2,530	2,805	2,827	2,879
(% Change)	−10.8%	15.6%	10.9%	0.8%	1.8%
Robbery	8,489	8,823	10,078	13,315	13,222
(% Change)	−13.0%	3.9%	14.2%	32.1%	−0.7%
Aggravated Assault	15,305	16,253	16,734	19,098	19,453
(% Change)	−7.2%	6.2%	3.0%	14.1%	1.9%
Total violent crime	26,442	28,168	30,220	35,893	36,273
(% Change)	−10.2%	6.5%	7.3%	18.8%	1.1%
Burglary	70,080	69,659	77,809	86,619	94,955
(% Change)	−14.8%	−0.6%	11.7%	11.3%	9.6%
Larceny	137,642	142,732	164,143	177,440	192,755
(% Change)	−13.4%	3.7%	15.0%	8.1%	8.6%
Motor vehicle theft	15,954	17,626	22,868	27,868	33,785
(% Change)	−10.2%	10.5%	29.7%	21.9%	21.2%
Arson	1,046	1,068	1,264	1,324	1,074
(% Change)	−9.4%	2.1%	18.4%	4.7%	−18.9%
Total property crime	224,722	231,085	266,084	293,251	322,569
(% Change)	−13.6%	2.8%	15.1%	10.2%	10.0%
Total Index crime	251,164	259,253	296,304	329,144	358,842
(% Change)	−13.3%	3.2%	14.3%	11.1%	9.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 16

CHANGES IN INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1983—1987

Type of Crime	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986	1983 1987
Murder	8.0	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.7	
(% Change)	−39.2%	20.1%	5.5%	6.5%	8.3%	46.2%
Forcible Rape	38.0	43.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	
(% Change)	−12.2%	13.7%	9.0%	−0.9%	0.2%	23.1%
Robbery	147.4	150.6	169.2	219.9	214.9	
(% Change)	−14.6%	2.2%	12.3%	30.0%	−2.3%	45.8%
Aggravated Assault	265.8	277.5	280.9	315.4	316.1	
(% Change)	−8.7%	4.4%	1.3%	12.3%	0.2%	18.9%
Total violent crime	459.2	480.9	507.3	592.8	589.4	
(% Change)	−11.7%	4.7%	5.5%	16.9%	−0.6%	28.4%
Burglary	1,216.9	1,189.2	1,306.3	1,430.5	1,543.0	
(% Change)	−16.3%	−2.3%	9.8%	9.5%	7.9%	26.8%
Larceny	2,390.1	2,436.6	2,755.7	2,930.4	3,132.2	
(% Change)	−14.9%	1.9%	13.1%	6.3%	6.9%	31.0%
Motor vehicle theft	277.0	300.9	383.9	460.2	549.0	
(% Change)	−11.8%	8.6%	27.6%	19.9%	19.3%	98.2%
Arson	18.2	18.2	21.2	21.9	17.5	
(% Change)	−10.8%	.2%	16.4%	3.0%	−20.2%	−3.8%
Total property crime	3,902.2	3,944.9	4,467.1	4,843.0	5,241.7	
(% Change)	−15.1%	1.1%	13.2%	8.4%	8.2%	34.3%
Total Index crime	4,361.4	4,425.8	4,974.4	5,435.7	5,831.1	
(% Change)	−14.7%	1.5%	12.4%	9.3%	7.3%	33.7%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 17

INDEX CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1983—1987

	1983	% Change	1984	% Change	1985	% Change	1986	% Change	1987	% Change
Georgia	250,118	−13.3%	258,185	3.2%	295,040	14.3%	327,820	11.1%	357,768	9.1%
South	3,939,488	−6.7%	3,946,996	−0.2%	4,302,605	9.0%	4,737,997	10.1%	4,922,180	3.9%
Nation	12,070,213	−6.7%	11,881,755	−1.6%	12,430,026	−4.6%	13,210,844	6.3%	13,445,170	1.8%

Arson totals are not included in this table.

(Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report 1987 Preliminary Release and Crime in the United States; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 18

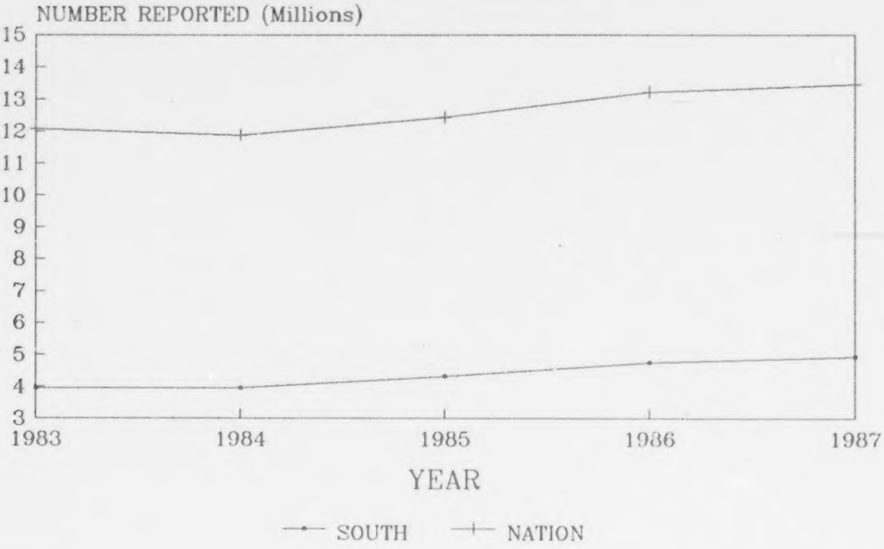
CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1983—1987

	Georgia		South		Nation	
Type of Crime	**1983**	**1987**	**1983**	**1987**	**1983**	**1987**
Murder	460	719	8,274	8,234	19,308	19,788
(% Change)		56.3%		−0.5%		2.5%
Forcible Rape	2,188	2,879	27,356	32,997	78,918	89,530
(% Change)		31.6%		20.6%		13.4%
Robbery	8,489	13,222	136,193	160,581	500,221	515,636
(% Change)		55.8%		17.9%		3.1%
Aggravated Assault	15,305	19,453	241,567	304,948	639,532	851,008
(% Change)		27.1%		26.2%		33.1%
Total violent crime	26,442	36,273	413,390	506,760	1,237,979	1,475,962
(% Change)		37.2%		22.6%		19.2%
Burglary	70,080	94,955	1,069,742	1,301,360	3,120,842	3,208,996
(% Change)		35.5%		21.7%		2.8%
Larceny	137,642	192,755	2,193,251	2,707,594	6,707,020	7,474,868
(% Change)		40.0%		23.5%		11.4%
Motor vehicle theft	15,954	33,785	263,105	406,466	1,004,372	1,285,344
(% Change)		111.8%		54.5%		28.0%
Total property crime	223,676	321,495	3,526,098	4,415,420	10,832,234	11,969,208
(% Change)		43.7%		25.2%		10.5%
Total Index crime	250,118	357,768	3,939,488	4,922,180	12,070,213	13,445,170
(% Change)		43.0%		24.9%		11.4%

Arson comparisons are not available for this table
(Source: FBI - Uniform Crime Report 1987 Preliminary Annual Release and Crime in the United States; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Figure 13

INDEX CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND
GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1983 - 1987



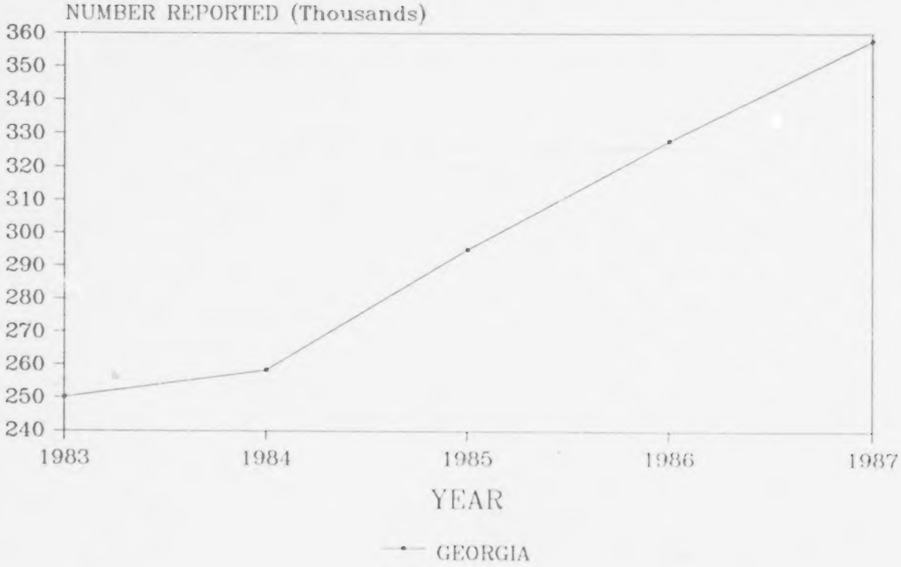


Table 19

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA 1983—1987

Year	Population	% Change	No. Index Crimes	% Change	Index Crime Rate	% Change
1983	5,758,843	1.7%	251,164	−13.3%	4,361.4	−14.7%
1984	5,857,839	1.7%	259,253	3.2%	4,425.7	1.5%
1985	5,956,564	1.7%	296,304	14.3%	4,974.4	12.4%
1986	6,055,207	1.7%	329,144	11.1%	5,435.7	9.3%
1987	6,153,899	1.6%	358,842	9.0%	5,831.1	7.3%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates

Figure 14A

REPORTED INDEX CRIMES

1983 - 1987

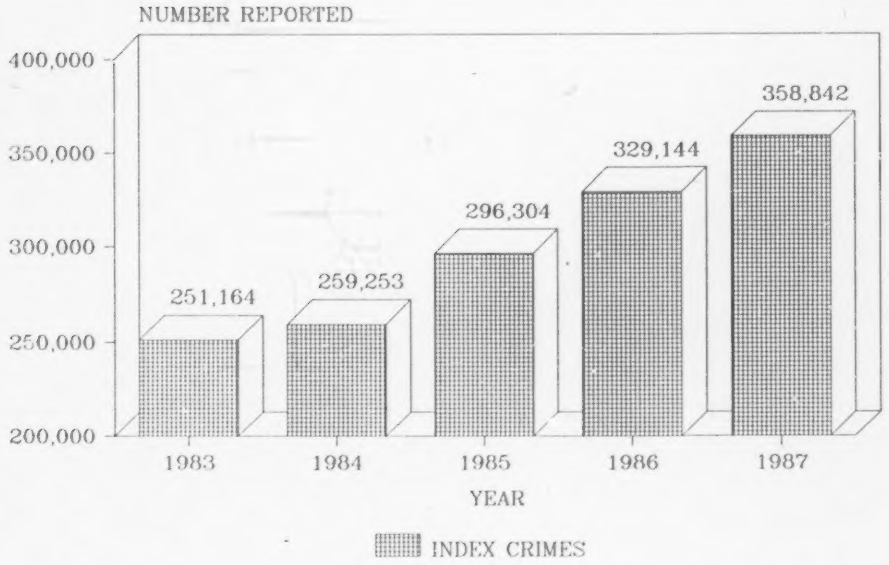
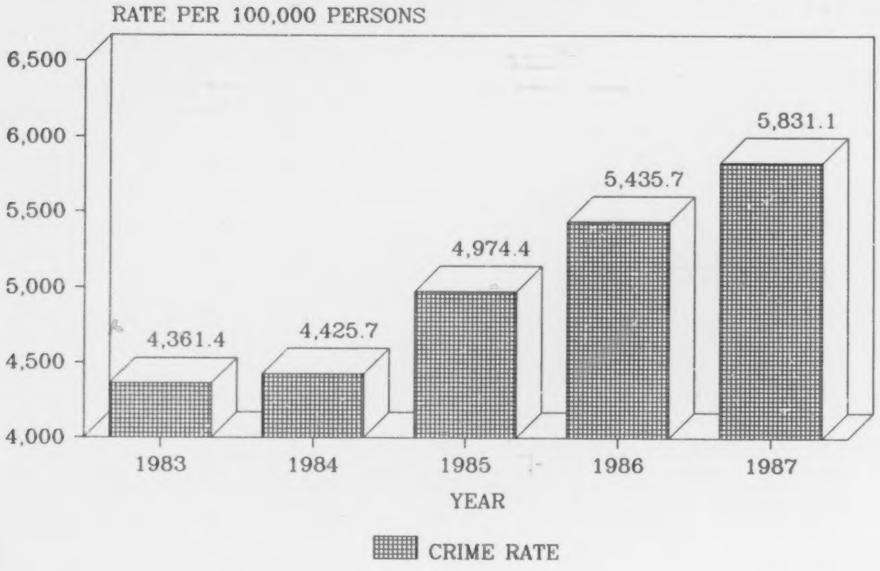


Figure 14 B

REPORTED INDEX CRIME RATES

PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1983 - 1987



PROFILE OF NON-INDEX CRIMES IN GEORGIA

The number of Non-Index crimes reported to GCIC has increased every year from 1983 to 1985. DUI data for 1986 are not available, however, in comparing crime totals, excluding DUI, for 1983 through 1987 totals for other Non-Index crimes continue to reflect an upward trend (See Table 20).

Non-Index crimes are beginning to follow the pattern for Index crimes formed during the last five years (See Figure 15). Because of the seriousness of Index crimes, they have always been more likely to be reported; however, increased public and law enforcement awareness of certain Non-Index crimes has brought about more frequent and accurate reporting. Narcotics offenses and crimes against children containing several categories including sex offenses, child neglect, and rape committed against juveniles are two areas where increased awareness has improved reporting. (Note: Rape is an Index offense).

This section contains analyses of reported arrests for all crimes by age, sex and race and analyses for specific crimes such as crimes against children and drug law violations.

Table 20

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1983—1987

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Other Assault	23,285	28,114	31,751	35,600	39,759
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6,687	7,109	8,250	9,883	10,500
Fraud	15,677	15,737	17,963	14,972	13,458
Embezzlement	695	1,461	2,077	2,356	2,657
Stolen Property	1,257	1,459	1,487	1,997	2,261
Vandalism	37,379	44,818	51,799	49,795	50,299
Weapons Violation	2,338	881	*	*	*
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,013	1,397	1,812	1,411	1,041
Other Sex Offense	3,549	4,386	5,135	5,165	5,314
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,568	12,842	13,956	14,635	16,250
Gambling	365	432	344	293	282
Family Offense	2,818	2,979	3,375	3,230	4,372
DUI	54,418	53,366	61,443	**	62,724
Liquor Laws	2,367	2,476	2,921	3,739	5,102
Drunkenness	20,307	18,784	4,645	4,981	3,830
Public Disturbance	19,880	7,049	*	*	*
Vagrancy	229	25	12	18	74
Other Offense	35,178	50,721	70,058	87,184	94,986
Curfew/Loitering	214	71	*	*	*
Runaway	3,474	4,538	5,521	4,744	4,862
Total	241,698	258,645	282,549	240,003	317,771

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

**DUI totals unavailable as of print date

*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are reported under Other Offense.

Figure 15

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME INCIDENTS
1983 - 1987

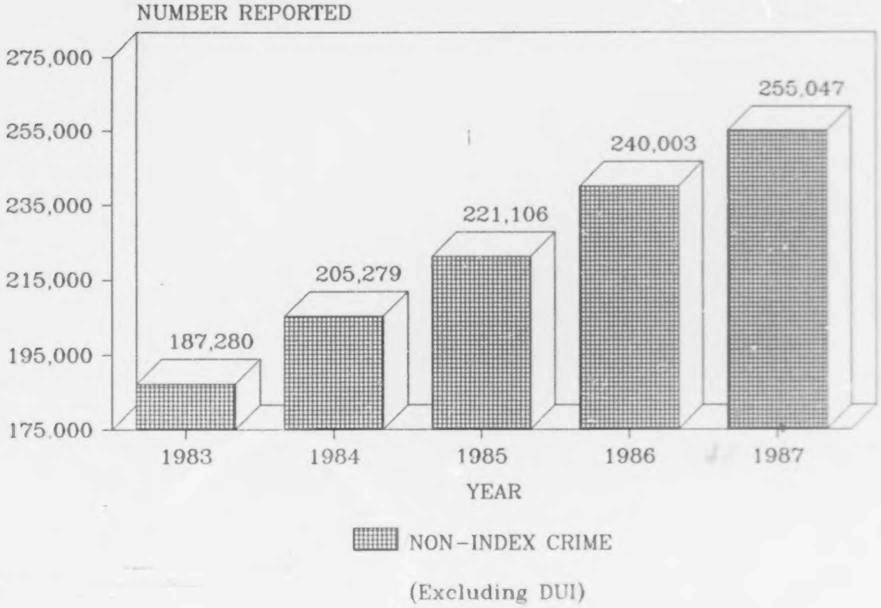


Table 21

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES STATEWIDE, 1986—1987

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1986	% of Total	1987	% of Total
Other Assault	35,600	14.8%	39,759	12.5%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	9,883	4.1%	10,500	3.3%
Fraud	14,972	6.2%	13,458	4.2%
Embezzlement	2,356	1.0%	2,657	0.8%
Stolen Property	1,997	0.8%	2,261	0.7%
Vandalism	49,795	20.7%	50,299	15.8%
Weapons Violation	*	—	*	—
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,411	0.6%	1,041	0.3%
Other Sex Offense	5,165	2.2%	5,314	1.7%
Narcotic Drug Laws	14,635	6.1%	16,250	5.1%
Gambling	293	0.1%	282	0.1%
Family Offense	3,230	1.3%	4,372	1.4%
DUI	**	—	62,724	19.7%
Liquor Laws	3,739	1.6%	5,102	1.6%
Drunkenness	4,981	2.1%	3,830	1.2%
Public Disturbance	*	—	*	—
Vagrancy	18	0.0%	74	0.0%
Other Offense	87,184	36.3%	94,986	29.9%
Curfew/Loitering	*	—	*	—
Runaway	4,744	2.0%	4,862	1.5%
Total	240,003	100.0%	317,771	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

**DUI totals unavailable as of print date

*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are reported under Other Offense

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1983 - 1987

Specific offense and arrest information for crimes against children can be analyzed to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offenses, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these crimes apply to children and those arrested. (Note: Data on the specific crime category murder of children are not available).

The pattern of total offenses within these categories for 1983-1987 mirrors the pattern for all total offenses reported during the same period. Reports have increased each year since 1983, shown a slight decrease in 1986, and peaked in 1987.

Increased public attention has been focused on crimes against children. Legislative attention at the state and federal level has mandated that these crimes be a primary focus for law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

This increased awareness and large numbers of reported arrests for these crimes show a greater sensitivity to such crimes.

Table 22A

REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1983—1987

CRIME	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Rape*	85	69	25	46	31
Kidnapping**	99	115	187	154	183
Sex Offense***	832	1,245	1,484	1,208	1,741
Cruelty Towards Child	749	1,071	1,165	1,274	1,605
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor	471	453	376	525	469
Child Neglect	1,721	1,445	1,784	1,406	1,532
Total	3,957	4,398	5,021	4,613	5,561

Table 22B

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1983—1987

CRIME	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Rape*					
Female	2	1	1	0	2
Male	35	32	21	17	9
Kidnapping**					
Female	1	1	5	4	4
Male	12	10	14	11	20
Sex Offense***					
Female	20	27	25	38	39
Male	564	789	989	1,086	985
Cruelty Towards Child					
Female	111	113	163	126	187
Male	221	215	324	291	415
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor					
Female	141	107	143	145	114
Male	568	494	504	570	441
Child Neglect					
Female	82	80	107	78	107
Male	3,790	3,318	4,586	3,215	3,018
Total	5,547	5,187	6,882	5,581	5,341

* Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy, sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm, and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm.

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charges of: kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually assault, and kidnap minor.

*** Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling, homosexual act with girl, homosexual act with boy, and incest with minor.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting database, GCIC

ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful measurements of law enforcement activity and official responses to crime. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the composition of the criminal population, particularly regarding age, sex, and race. The varied policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made. However, arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. Since an individual can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics more accurately reflect the number of arrests made, rather than the number of different persons taken into custody.

Arrest data reflect the actual number of arrests reported; the figures may not equal all arrests that took place.

Profile of Index Arrest Trends

During the period 1983-1987, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Index crimes increased 15.7%. However, the largest increase in reported arrests since 1983 occurred in 1985. The number of reported arrests increased for all violent Index crimes. Murder increased 17.6%, forcible rape 6.0%, robbery 14.2%, and aggravated assault 12.6%. Overall, total violent crime increased 12.7% from 1983 to 1987. Increases were also reported for burglary (8.1%), larceny (18.2%), motor vehicle theft (39.9) and arson (5.8%) (See Table 23). During the same period the percentage of arrests made for reported Index crime incidents ranged from a high of 19.3% in 1983 to a low of 15.6% in 1987 (See Table 24).

Figure 16

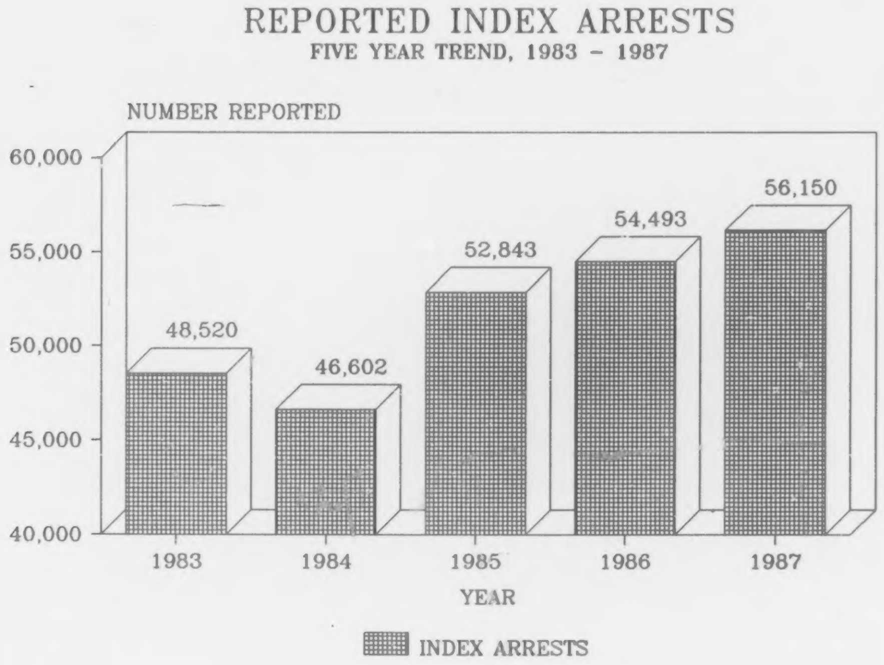


Figure 17 A

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
BY AGE, 1983

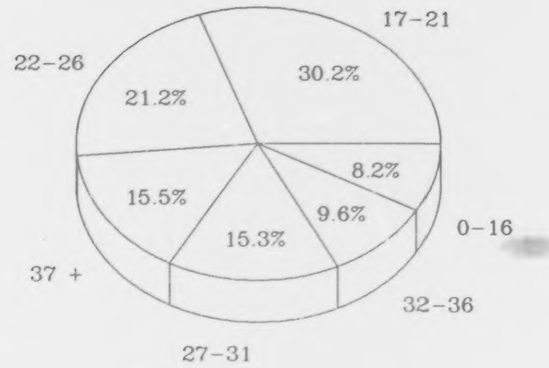
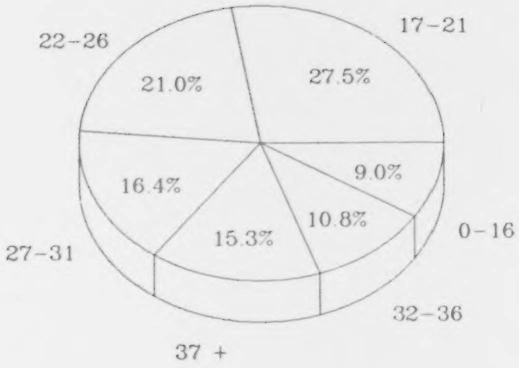


Figure 17 B

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
BY AGE, 1987



Profile of Persons Arrested

During 1987, young persons aged 17-21 were more frequently arrested for the crimes of robbery, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Those aged 22-26 were more frequently arrested for rape. Arrests for murder, aggravated assault and arson more often involved those aged 37 and older. Population estimates reveal the percentage of persons aged 17-21 has fallen approximately 1.3%; the percentage of persons aged 22-26 and those aged 37 and older have risen 2.3% and 11.1% respectively from 1983-1987. Comparisons of arrest figures from 1983 to 1987 indicate a decrease in the percentage of persons arrested in age groups 17-21, 22-26 and 37+ (the age groups 17-21 and 22-26 are still the highest in percentage arrested) and an increase in the percentage in age groups 0-16, 27-31, and 32-36 (See Table 25). In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites were arrested more often than whites. Table 26 provides a profile of arrest data by age, sex and race.

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1987, juveniles accounted for 9.0% of all arrests for Index crimes. This represents an increase of 0.8% from 8.2% in 1983 for the five year period.

In 1987, juveniles represented the lowest percentage of arrest rates for any Index violent crime (See Tables 26 and 27). Table 27 indicates that juveniles are more likely to be arrested for property crimes such as burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Note: Population estimates are based upon projections provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 23

PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES 1983—1987

Type of Crime	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1983 1987
Murder	590	574	621	671	694	
(% Change)	−11.7%	−2.7%	8.2%	8.1%	3.4%	17.6%
Forcible Rape	923	942	1,000	975	978	
(% Change)	6.2%	2.1%	6.2%	−2.5%	0.3%	6.0%
Robbery	2,677	2,502	2,687	2,964	3,058	
(% Change)	−8.8%	−6.5%	7.4%	10.3%	3.2%	14.2%
Aggravated Assault	8,706	8,618	9,254	10,033	9,799	
(% Change)	−9.9%	−1.0%	7.4%	8.4%	−2.3%	12.6%
Total violent crime	12,896	12,636	13,562	14,643	14,529	
(% Change)	−8.8%	−2.0%	7.3%	8.0%	−0.8%	12.7%
Burglary	8,530	7,654	8,570	8,961	9,223	
(% Change)	−21.3%	−10.3%	12.0%	4.6%	2.9%	8.1%
Larceny	24,885	24,173	28,281	28,038	29,407	
(% Change)	−9.2%	−2.9%	17.0%	−0.9%	4.9%	18.2%
Motor vehicle theft	1,918	1,861	2,140	2,517	2,683	
(% Change)	−12.3%	−3.0%	15.0%	17.6%	6.6%	39.9%
Arson	291	278	290	334	308	
(% Change)	−20.5%	−4.5%	4.3%	15.2%	−7.8%	5.8%
Total property crime	35,624	33,966	39,281	39,850	41,621	
(% Change)	−12.7%	−4.7%	15.6%	1.4%	4.4%	16.8%
Total Index crime	48,520	46,602	52,843	54,493	56,150	
(% Change)	−11.7%	−4.0%	13.4%	3.1%	3.0%	15.7%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 24

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1983—1987

Type of Crime	1983 Incidents	1983 Arrests	1984 Incidents	1984 Arrests	1985 Incidents	1985 Arrests	1986 Incidents	1986 Arrests	1987 Incidents	1987 Arrests
Murder	460	590	562	574	603	621	653	671	719	694
Forcible Rape	2,188	923	2,530	942	2,805	1,000	2,827	975	2,879	978
Robbery	8,489	2,677	8,823	2,502	10,078	2,687	13,315	2,964	13,222	3,058
Aggravated Assault	15,305	8,706	16,253	8,618	16,734	9,254	19,098	10,033	19,453	9,799
Total violent crime	26,442	12,896	28,168	12,636	30,220	13,562	35,893	14,643	36,273	14,529
Burglary	70,080	8,530	69,659	7,654	77,809	8,570	86,619	8,961	94,955	9,223
Larceny	137,642	24,885	142,732	24,173	164,143	28,281	177,440	28,038	192,755	29,407
Motor vehicle theft	15,954	1,918	17,626	1,861	22,868	2,140	27,868	2,517	33,785	2,683
Arson	1,046	291	1,068	278	1,264	290	1,324	334	1,074	308
Total property crime	224,722	35,624	231,085	33,966	266,084	39,281	293,251	39,850	322,569	41,621
Total Index crime	251,164	48,520	259,253	46,602	296,304	52,843	329,144	54,493	358,842	56,150

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 25

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES 1983—1987, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
0–16	3,979	8.2%	4,614	9.9%	5,128	9.7%	5,340	9.8%	5,050	9.0%
17–21	14,653	30.2%	13,485	28.9%	15,127	28.6%	15,111	27.7%	15,446	27.5%
22–26	10,286	21.2%	9,884	21.2%	10,852	20.5%	11,316	20.8%	11,809	21.0%
27–31	7,423	15.3%	6,838	14.7%	8,030	15.2%	8,692	16.0%	9,232	16.4
32–36	4,658	9.6%	4,428	9.5%	5,273	10.0%	5,511	10.1%	6,045	10.8%
37 +	7,521	15.5%	7,353	15.8%	8,433	16.0%	8,523	15.6%	8,568	15.3%
Total	48,520	100.0%	46,602	100.0%	52,843	100.0%	54,493	100.0%	56,150	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 26

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1987

	AGE					
Type of Crime	**16 and Under**	**17—21**	**22—26**	**27—31**	**32—36**	**37 and Over**
Murder	2.3%	19.3%	21.0%	18.2%	12.8%	26.4%
Forcible Rape	3.3%	21.8%	24.8%	20.6%	11.6%	18.0%
Robbery	4.2%	27.6%	27.2%	20.8%	10.3%	9.9%
Aggravated Assault	3.7%	16.2%	20.0%	19.7%	14.2%	26.2%
Total Violent Crime	3.7%	19.1%	21.9%	19.9%	13.1%	22.2%
Burglary	9.4%	36.5%	24.7%	14.4%	8.0%	7.0%
Larceny	10.9%	28.1%	19.7%	15.7%	10.6%	15.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15.1%	35.9%	19.8%	12.3%	8.5%	8.3%
Arson	5.8%	19.5%	13.3%	20.5%	16.9%	24.0%
Total Property Crime	10.8%	30.4%	20.7%	15.2%	9.9%	12.8%
Total Index Crime	9.0%	27.5%	21.0%	16.4%	10.8%	15.3%

	SEX		RACE	
Type Crime	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Non-White**
Murder	81.3%	18.7%	38.2%	61.8%
Forcible Rape	98.7%	1.3%	22.9%	77.1%
Robbery	92.3%	7.7%	22.0%	78.0%
Aggravated Assault	82.0%	18.0%	32.9%	67.1%
Total Violent Crime	85.3%	14.7%	30.2%	69.8%
Burglary	93.4%	6.6%	43.9%	56.1%
Larceny	68.7%	31.3%	39.3%	60.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	92.3%	7.7%	37.1%	62.9%
Arson	83.4%	16.6%	56.8%	43.2%
Total Property Crime	75.8%	24.2%	40.3%	59.7%
Total Index Crime	78.3%	21.7%	37.7%	62.3%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 27

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1987

Type of Crime	Total Arrest Rates	AGE					
		16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Over
Murder	11.3	1.0	26.1	27.9	23.4	17.6	7.5
Forcible Rape	15.9	2.0	41.5	46.5	37.4	22.3	7.2
Robbery	49.7	7.8	164.7	159.1	118.3	62.4	12.4
Aggravated Assault	159.2	22.4	309.1	374.6	359.8	273.8	105.3
Total Violent Crime	236.1	33.2	541.4	608.2	538.9	376.0	132.4
Burglary	149.9	53.2	656.7	435.3	246.6	146.5	26.3
Larceny	477.9	196.5	1612.4	1107.5	858.0	615.2	180.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	43.6	24.7	187.9	101.8	61.6	45.2	9.1
Arson	5.0	1.1	11.7	7.8	11.7	10.3	3.0
Total Property Crime	676.3	275.4	2468.8	1652.5	1177.9	817.1	219.1
Total Index Crime	912.4	308.6	3010.1	2260.7	1716.8	1193.1	351.5

	SEX		RACE	
Type Crime	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Murder	19.2	4.2	6.1	24.6
Forcible Rape	32.9	0.4	5.2	43.3
Robbery	96.2	7.5	15.6	136.9
Aggravated Assault	273.9	56.3	74.6	377.2
Total Violent Crime	422.2	68.3	101.5	582.0
Burglary	293.5	19.5	93.7	296.9
Larceny	688.6	294.0	267.4	1024.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	84.4	6.6	23.1	96.8
Arson	8.8	1.6	4.1	7.6
Total Property Crime	1075.2	321.8	388.2	1425.6
Total Index Crime	1497.4	390.1	489.7	2007.6

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 28

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1983—1987

Year	VIOLENT OFFENSES Number	VIOLENT OFFENSES Rate 100,000	PROPERTY OFFENSES Number	PROPERTY OFFENSES Rate 100,000
1983	12,896	223.92	35,624	618.56
1984	12,636	215.71	33,996	580.35
1985	13,562	227.68	39,281	659.46
1986	14,643	241.82	39,850	658.11
1987	14,529	236.09	41,621	676.34

INDEX CRIMES, BY RACE

Year	VIOLENT OFFENSES White	VIOLENT OFFENSES Non-White	PROPERTY OFFENSES White	PROPERTY OFFENSES Non-White
1983	4,556	8,340	16,106	19,518
1984	4,188	8,448	15,012	18,954
1985	4,354	9,208	16,744	22,537
1986	4,607	10,036	16,726	23,124
1987	4,384	10,145	16,770	24,851

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

PROFILE OF NON-INDEX ARREST TRENDS

Arrests for Non-Index crimes from 1983 - 1987 do not follow the pattern exhibited by Index arrests. Both Index and Non-Index arrests decreased in 1984. However, 1985 arrests for Index crimes increased more than 13%, while Non-Index arrests continued to decrease (5.1%). Figures for 1986 cannot be compared because DUI arrest totals were unavailable. They are comparable if the DUI arrests are omitted from the totals of the three prior years (See Table 29). In 1987, Non-Index arrests were comparable to previous years as DUI data was available.

PROFILE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR NON-INDEX CRIMES

Table 30 indicates that the percentage of Non-Index crimes committed by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1983-1987. Considering population estimates, arrest rates for juveniles for each Non-Index crime were generally the lowest for each age group (See Table 32). Of all Non-Index crimes, other assaults, other offenses and runaways ranked the highest of juvenile Non-Index arrests. Though juvenile Index arrests clearly demonstrated a tendency toward property crimes, Non-Index arrests did not show the same distinction. Other Assaults were higher in 1987 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 31).

Table 29

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1983—1987

PART II CRIMES	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Other Assault	16,090	16,661	18,966	19,766	19,331
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3,201	3,080	3,463	4,242	4,308
Fraud	20,504	19,595	25,027	25,390	23,640
Embezzlement	732	760	1,303	1,783	2,126
Stolen Property	2,711	2,518	2,832	3,457	3,864
Vandalism	3,822	4,133	3,975	3,618	3,254
Weapons Violation	3,289	1,078	*	*	*
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,311	1,562	2,000	1,547	1,072
Other Sex Offense	2,277	2,249	2,636	3,114	3,008
Narcotic Drug Laws	17,428	19,366	20,778	21,478	24,221
Gambling	830	796	654	553	494
Family Offense	5,020	4,725	5,911	4,943	4,542
DUI	84,552	82,037	65,752	**	62,724
Liquor Laws	3,917	3,724	4,144	5,645	7,476
Drunkenness	30,446	25,815	5,575	5,195	4,048
Public Disturbance	17,236	5,189	*	*	*
Vagrancy	313	45	10	13	43
Other Offense	29,592	44,271	62,526	70,067	69,197
Curfew/Loitering	408	113	*	*	*
Runaway	430	521	525	546	470
Total	244,109	238,238	226,077	171,357	233,818

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

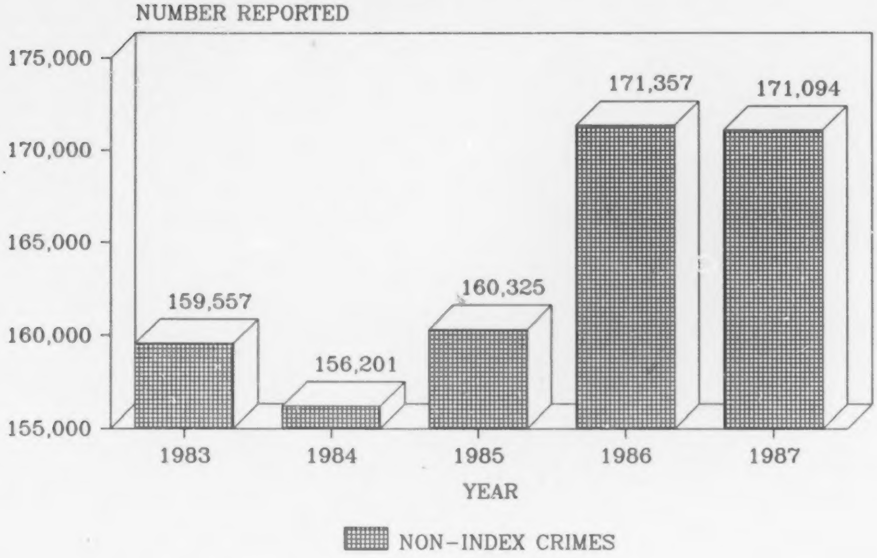
** DUI totals unavailable as of print date.

* Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are reported under Other Offense.

Figure 18

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS

FIVE YEAR TREND, 1983 - 1987



(Excluding DUI)

Table 30

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS 1983—1987, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
0—16	4,150	1.7%	4,598	1.9%	3,930	1.7%	5,470	3.2%	5,115	2.2%
17—21	46,625	19.1%	43,979	18.5%	39,116	17.3%	33,078	19.3%	40,571	17.4%
22—26	54,436	22.3%	53,627	22.5%	52,956	23.4%	41,349	24.1%	53,892	23.0%
27—31	43,451	17.8%	44,051	18.5%	44,272	19.6%	34,188	20.0%	48,157	20.6%
32—36	31,490	12.9%	31,376	13.2%	30,991	13.7%	22,926	13.4%	32,652	14.0%
37+	63,957	26.2%	60,607	25.4%	54,812	24.2%	34,346	20.0%	53,431	22.9%
Total	244,109	100.0%	238,238	100.0%	226,077	100.0%	171,357	100.0%	233,818	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

1986 Total does not include arrests for DUI which are unavailable

Figure 19 A

NON–INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
BY AGE, 1983

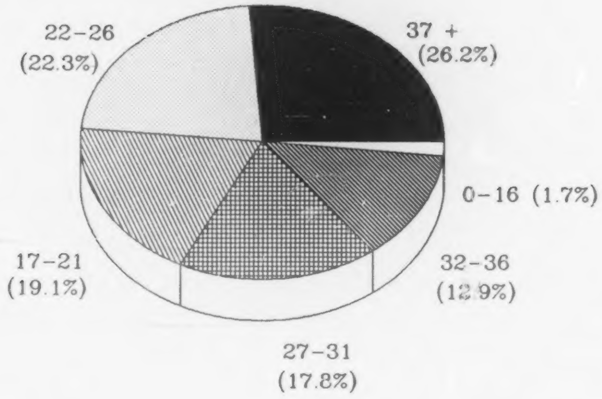


Figure 19 B

NON–INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
BY AGE, 1987

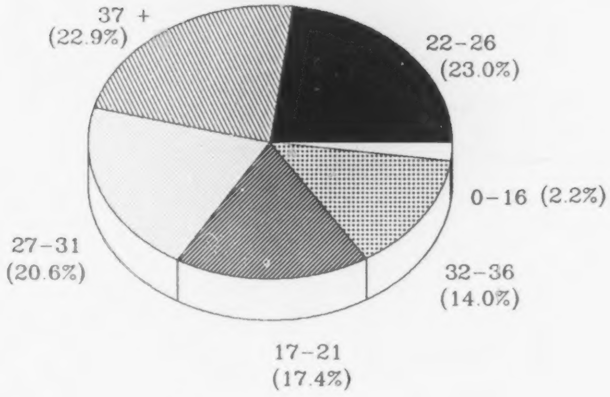


Table 31

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1987

NON-INDEX CRIMES	AGE					
	16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Above
Other Assault	589	3,308	4,618	4,175	2,680	3,961
Forgery/Counterfeiting	39	927	1,204	1,040	541	557
Fraud	64	3,056	5,729	5,058	4,046	5,687
Embezzlement	5	285	510	487	341	498
Stolen Property	229	1,151	912	683	403	486
Vandalism	308	835	701	591	359	460
Weapons Violation	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	12	218	371	269	103	99
Other Sex Offense	92	443	569	541	416	947
Narcotic Drug Laws	352	4,789	6,568	5,554	3,293	3,665
Gambling	3	30	76	90	57	238
Family Offense	450	421	915	1,064	860	832
DUI	93	7,528	13,885	13,070	9,444	18,704
Liquor Laws	301	4,101	594	638	465	1,377
Drunkenness	55	241	556	911	585	1,700
Public Disturbance	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagrancy	4	0	2	3	8	26
Other Offense	2,067	13,224	16,680	13,982	9,050	14,194
Curfew/Loitering	*	*	*	*	*	*
Runaway	452	14	2	1	1	0
Total	5,115	40,571	53,892	48,157	32,652	53,431

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

* The number of arrests for Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance, and Curfew/Loitering violations are included in the arrests for Other Offenses.

Table 32

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1987, BY AGE

NON-INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL ARREST RATES	AGE											
		16 and Under	Per 100,000	17—21	Per 100,000	22—26	Per 100,000	27—31	Per 100,000	32—36	Per 100,000	37 and Above	Per 100,000
Other Assault	314.1	589	36.0	3,308	644.7	4,618	884.1	4,175	776.4	2,680	529.0	3,961	162.5
Forgery/Counterfeiting	70.0	39	2.4	927	180.7	1,204	230.5	1,040	193.4	541	106.8	557	22.9
Fraud	384.1	64	3.9	3,056	595.6	5,729	1096.7	5,058	940.6	4,046	798.6	5,687	233.3
Embezzlement	34.5	5	0.3	285	55.5	510	97.6	487	90.6	341	67.3	498	20.4
Stolen Property	62.8	229	14.0	1,151	224.3	912	174.6	683	127.0	403	79.5	486	19.9
Vandalism	52.9	308	18.8	835	162.7	701	134.2	591	109.9	359	70.9	460	18.9
Weapons Violation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	17.4	12	0.7	218	42.5	371	71.0	269	50.0	103	20.3	99	4.1
Other Sex Offense	48.9	92	5.6	443	86.3	569	108.9	541	100.6	416	82.1	947	38.8
Narcotic Drug Laws	393.6	352	21.5	4,789	933.3	6,568	1257.4	5,554	1032.8	3,293	650.0	3,665	150.4
Gambling	8.0	3	0.2	30	5.8	76	14.5	90	16.7	57	11.3	238	9.8
Family Offense	73.8	450	27.5	421	82.0	915	175.2	1,064	197.9	860	169.7	832	34.1
DUI	1019.3	93	5.7	7,528	1467.1	13,885	2658.1	13,070	2430.5	9,444	1864.0	18,704	767.3
Liquor Laws	121.5	301	18.4	4,101	799.2	594	113.7	638	118.6	465	91.8	1,377	56.5
Drunkenness	65.8	55	3.4	241	47.0	556	106.4	911	169.4	585	115.5	1,700	69.7
Public Disturbance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagrancy	0.7	4	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	3	0.6	8	1.6	26	1.1
Other Offense	1124.4	2,067	126.3	13,224	2577.1	16,680	3193.2	13,982	2600.1	9,050	1786.2	14,194	582.3
Curfew/Loitering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Runaway	7.6	452	27.6	14	2.7	2	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
Total Arrest Rates	3799.5	5,115	312.6	40,571	7906.5	53,892	10316.9	48,157	8955.4	32,652	6444.6	53,431	2191.9

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

* The number of arrests for Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance, and Curfew/Loitering violations are included in the arrests for Other Offenses.

Table 33

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1987

NON-INDEX CRIMES	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	White	Percent	Non-White	Percent
Other Assault	16,417	84.9%	2,914	15.1%	9,043	46.8%	10,288	53.2%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,879	66.8%	1,429	33.2%	1,757	40.8%	2,551	59.2%
Fraud	12,654	53.5%	10,986	46.5%	14,004	59.2%	9,636	40.8%
Embezzlement	1,578	74.2%	548	25.8%	1,205	56.7%	921	43.3%
Stolen Property	3,415	88.4%	449	11.6%	1,362	35.2%	2,502	64.8%
Vandalism	2,767	85.0%	487	15.0%	1,639	50.4%	1,615	49.6%
Weapons Violation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	461	43.0%	611	57.0%	429	40.0%	643	60.0%
Other Sex Offense	2,796	93.0%	212	7.0%	1,593	53.0%	1,415	47.0%
Narcotic Drug Laws	20,323	83.9%	3,898	16.1%	11,442	47.2%	12,779	52.8%
Gambling	419	84.8	75	15.2	140	28.3	354	71.7%
Family Offense	3,997	88.0%	545	12.0%	2,023	44.5%	2,519	55.5%
DUI	55,131	87.9%	7,593	12.1%	45,786	73.0%	16,938	27.0%
Liquor Laws	6,386	85.4%	1,090	14.6%	4,677	62.6%	2,799	37.4%
Drunkenness	3,738	92.3%	310	7.7%	1,521	37.6%	2,527	62.4%
Public Disturbance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagrancy	36	83.7%	7	16.3%	24	55.8%	19	44.2%
Other Offense	58,068	83.9%	11,129	16.1%	32,131	46.4%	37,066	53.6%
Curfew/Loitering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Runaway	152	32.3%	318	67.7%	270	57.4%	200	42.6%
Total Arrest Rates	191,217	81.8%	42,601	18.2%	129,046	55.2%	104,772	44.8%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

* The number of arrests for Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance, and Curfew/Loitering violations are included in the arrests for Other Offenses.

DRUG VIOLATIONS 1983-1987

Though violations of drug laws are not Index offenses, drug offenses challenge the resources of law enforcement from street sales to the massive organizations which manufacture, import and distribute drugs in the United States.

In 1983 reported drug arrests were at a five year low (1983-1987). However, they have since risen steadily to a high of 24,221 in 1987. This represents a 39.0% increase during the same time period.

Each year from 1983 to 1987, persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug, although marijuana related arrests declined in 1983 and 1986.

During the same five year period, steady increases are noted in arrests for Cocaine (649.8%) and Narcotic Equipment (300.0%). Reported arrests for both drugs peaked in 1987.

Of particular interest is the fact that cocaine arrests doubled in the period from 1983 to 1984. Arrests for possession/use of narcotic equipment showed an even greater increase during this period.

Table 34

REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE
1983—1987

Drug	1983	% Change	Rank	1984	% Change	Rank	1985	% Change	Rank	1986	% Change	Rank	1987	% Change	Rank	1983 1987
Amphetamine	182	−37.2%	6	129	−29.1%	6	72	−44.2%	6	36	−50.0%	6	27	−25.0%	6	−85.2%
Barbiturate	105	−48.8%	7	63	−40.0%	7	34	−46.0%	8	22	−35.3%	8	13	−40.9%	9	−87.6%
Cocaine	911	55.2%	2	1,822	100.0%	2	2311	26.8%	2	4,195	81.5%	2	6,831	62.8%	2	649.8%
Hallucinogen	63	3.3%	8	59	−6.3%	8	50	−15.3%	7	24	-52.0%	7	59	145.8%	5	−6.3%
Heroin	112	261.3%	5	167	49.1%	5	99	−40.7%	5	77	22.2%	4	64	−16.9%	4	−42.9%
Marijuana	9,181	−13.7%	1	10,113	10.2%	1	10,510	3.9%	1	9,723	-7.5%	1	9,993	2.8%	1	8.8%
Narcotic Equipment	127	16.5%	3	280	120.5%	3	359	28.2%	3	434	20.9%	3	508	17.1%	3	300.0%
Opium	129	−31.7%	9	12	−90.7%	9	12	0.0%	9	5	-58.3%	9	21	320.0%	8	−83.7%
Synthetic Narcotic	147	15.7%	4	181	23.1%	4	115	−36.5%	4	50	-56.5%	5	25	−50.0%	7	−83.0%
Free Text*	6,471	-27.3%		6,540	1.1%		7,216	10.3%		6,912	-4.2%		6,680	−3.4%		3.2%
Yearly Total	17,428	-17.6%		19,366	11.1%		20.778	7.3%		21,478	3.4%		24,221	12.8%		39.0%

Note: Free Text — Includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means (circumstances occur preventing arrest). For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses, not the number of persons arrested, are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearances for Index and Non-Index crimes follow very similar patterns from 1983 to 1986. Clearances have risen steadily in 1984 and 1985 with a decrease in 1986 for both Index and Non-Index crimes (See Figure 20). However, in 1987, Index crime clearances rose only slightly while Non-Index clearances experienced a significant increase.

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 37 and 38 represent the actual clearance rates for 1983 - 1987. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison. For some Non-Index crimes, the number of clearances reported is the same as the number of crimes reported. Law enforcement agencies do not report, for example, DUI offenses unless officers make DUI arrests.

Table 35

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES, 1983—1987

INDEX CRIMES	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	345	323	344	421	398
Forcible Rape	638	1,002	2,154	1,178	1,010
Robbery	1,751	2,712	11,345	3,677	3,756
Aggravated Assault	5,095	9,374	13,511	8,581	7,764
Burglary	7,016	9,775	19,395	13,442	13,450
Larceny/Theft	17,409	26,052	37,853	38,549	40,676
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,191	4,113	6,784	4,643	5,012
Arson	133	268	252	346	253
Total	34,578	53,619	91,638	70,837	72,319

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 20

INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1983 - 1987

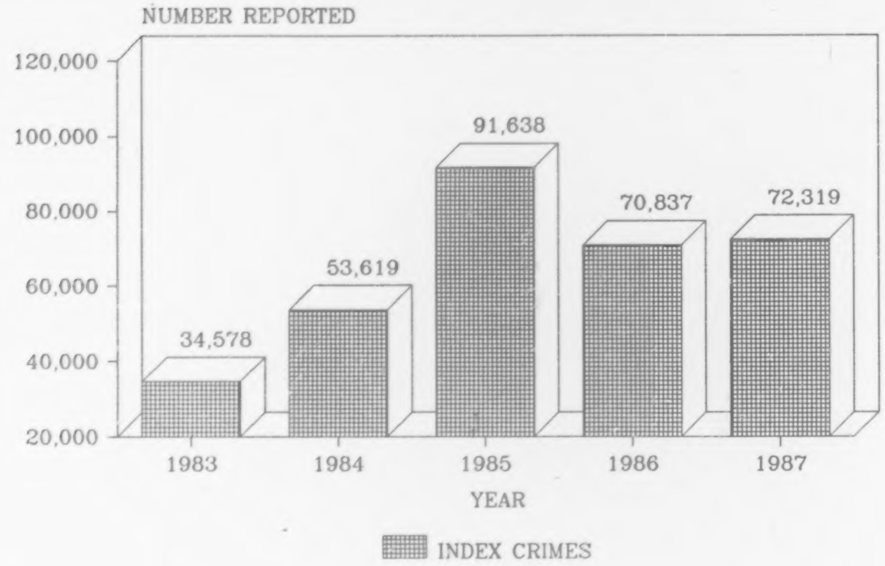


Table 36

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES, 1983—1987

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Other Assault	7,340	14,076	18,886	19,567	27,274
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,749	3,610	3,211	3,406	4,395
Fraud	4,999	7,621	9,209	9,012	8,943
Embezzlement	148	366	715	867	646
Stolen Property	607	842	819	784	2,022
Vandalism	3,395	9,427	11,914	9,922	8,468
Weapons Violation	858	1,229	1,460	1,503	1,094
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	159	123	151	161	142
Other Sex Offense	936	1,524	2,828	2,274	2,205
Narcotic Drug Laws	4,603	7,070	1,053	11,474	8,809
Gambling	120	147	103	88	48
Family Offense	1,711	2,398	4,142	2,187	1,703
DUI	33,388	44,353	60,840	*	55,291
Liquor Laws	780	1,433	2,251	1,844	1,995
Drunkenness	10,076	12,652	977	1,147	507
Public Disturbance	5,923	10,101	12,049	10,651	12,576
Vagrancy	*	7	44	7	47
Other Offense	14,202	21,034	42,006	66,347	67,596
Curfew/Loitering	75	87	159	217	250
Runaway	1,050	2,527	2,618	1,466	1,625
Total	92,119	140,627	175,435	142,924	205,636

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Data unavailable as of print date

Figure 21

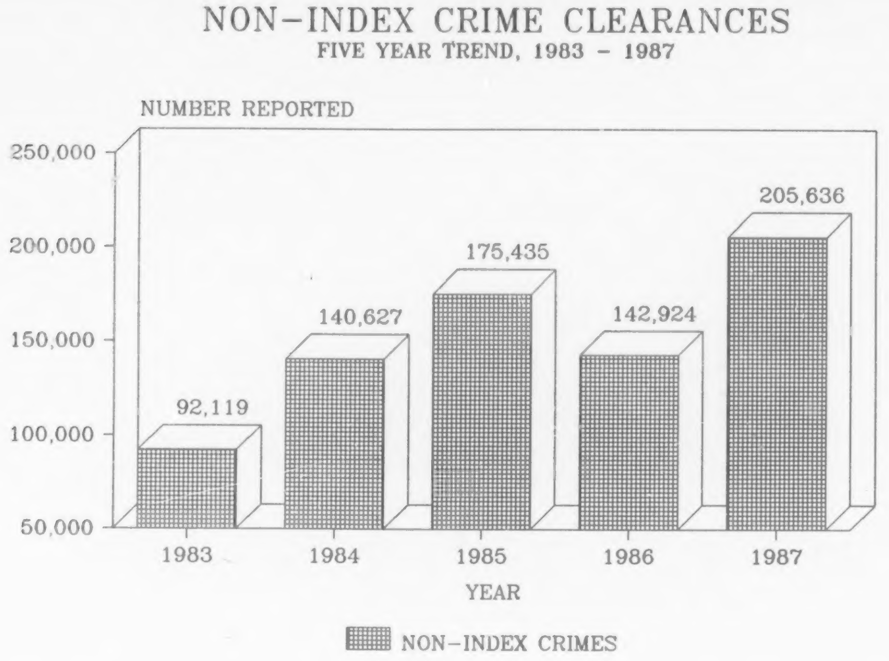

NON-INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1983 - 1987
NUMBER REPORTED
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
92,119
140,627
175,435
142,924
205,636
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
YEAR
▦ NON-INDEX CRIMES

Table 37

CLEARANCE RATES INDEX CRIMES, 1983—1987

Index Crimes	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	75.0	57.5	57.0	64.5	55.4
Forcible Rape	29.2	39.6	76.8	41.7	35.1
Robbery	20.6	30.7	*	27.6	28.4
Aggravated Assault	33.3	57.7	80.7	44.9	39.9
Burglary	10.0	14.0	24.9	15.5	14.2
Larceny/Theft	12.6	18.3	23.1	21.7	21.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	13.7	23.3	29.7	16.7	14.8
Arson	12.7	25.1	19.9	26.1	23.6
Total	13.8	20.7	30.9	21.5	20.2

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center - Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base

* Data unavailable

Table 38

CLEARANCE RATES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1983—1987

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Other Assault	31.5	50.1	59.5	55.0	68.6
Forgery/Counterfeiting	26.2	50.8	38.9	34.5	41.9
Fraud	31.9	48.4	51.3	60.2	66.5
Embezzlement	21.3	25.1	34.4	36.8	24.3
Stolen Property	48.3	57.7	55.1	39.3	89.4
Vandalism	9.1	21.0	23.0	19.9	16.8
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Sex Offense	26.4	34.7	55.1	44.0	41.5
Narcotic Drug Laws	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gambling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Offense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DUI	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	100.0
Liquor Laws	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drunkenness	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vagrancy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Offense	40.4	41.5	60.0	76.1	71.2
Total	38.1	54.4	65.1	60.9	69.6

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center - Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base

* Data unavailable

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Index crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 41A, were developed from 1986 and 1987 incident reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. Also included are Non-Index county crime profiles for 1986 and 1987 (See Table 41B). County totals are actual numbers reported; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for these years which, in effect, lowered county totals.

County Rankings

Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Chatham and Gwinnett counties accounted for more than one-half of all the Index crimes reported in Georgia in 1987. Tables 39 and 40 list Georgia's 159 counties ranked by total Index crimes reported and Index crime rates, respectively. Care should be exercised in any effort to interpret these data, due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, in a majority of counties at least one law enforcement agency submitted reports to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established laws. Consequently, these data provide a useful ranking of Index crimes and Index crime rates for individual counties, to the extent that reporting and non-reporting practices of law enforcement agencies in are consistent from year to year.

Table 39

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, 1987

County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes
Fulton	96,470	Mitchell	634	Telfair	188
Dekalb	45,387	Haralson	603	Dade	187
Cobb	21,069	Jackson	567	Tattnall	186
Chatham	15,629	Chattooga	545	Seminole	185
Gwinnett	14,483	Burke	541	Jenkins	180
Bibb	11,250	Stephens	525	Charlton	166
Clayton	11,197	Cook	499	Crawford	159
Richmond	10,960	Emanuel	480	Brantley	156
Muscogee	9,518	Worth	478	Putnam	155
Dougherty	8,183	Elbert	435	Oconee	149
Lowndes	6,890	Effingham	432	Oglethorpe	134
Houston	5,120	Washington	427	Wilkinson	121
Hall	4,270	Harris	425	Meriwether	116
Glynn	4,194	Grady	421	Treutlen	116
Clarke	4,171	Bryan	416	Heard	106
Floyd	3,623	Murray	384	Lincoln	103
Whitfield	3,619	Peach	367	Randolph	103
Troup	3,476	Appling	366	Taylor	102
Spalding	3,203	Fannin	362	Stewart	100
Carroll	3,149	Wayne	353	Banks	92
Douglas	2,852	Bacon	342	Brooks	92
Rockdale	2,639	Jones	327	Habersham	92
Cherokee	2,378	Berrien	326	Jasper	83
Tift	2,367	Macon	319	Bleckley	79
Thomas	2,162	Lamar	307	Johnson	77
Ware	2,038	Irwin	305	Pike	76
Liberty	2,025	Dawson	300	Calhoun	75
Newton	2,004	Early	297	Evans	74
Coweta	1,748	Madison	290	Chattahoochee	73
Crisp	1,716	Hart	289	Pickens	72
Baldwin	1,689	Franklin	274	Twiggs	71
Colquitt	1,610	Butts	273	Clinch	59
Columbia	1,597	Toombs	268	Candler	57
Walker	1,557	Rabun	262	Schley	54
Forsyth	1,540	Wilkes	259	Wilcox	53
Henry	1,518	Dooly	254	Marion	45
Sumter	1,493	Jeff Davis	245	Union	41
Laurens	1,454	Dodge	238	Wheeler	40
Bulloch	1,427	Screven	229	Atkinson	39
Coffee	1,316	Jefferson	227	Webster	39
Fayette	1,293	Terrell	223	Miller	34
Bartow	1,235	Morgan	218	Talbot	34
Catoosa	1,203	McDuffie	217	Towns	32
Gordon	1,164	Pierce	216	Taliaferro	25
Walton	1,127	White	211	Clay	19
Barrow	924	Pulaski	202	Hancock	15
Decatur	882	Gilmer	201	Montgomery	10
Camden	869	Lee	200	Quitman	9
Ben Hill	858	McIntosh	199	Echols	8
Polk	856	Lanier	196	Long	7
Paulding	820	Greene	194	Baker	5
Upson	670	Lumpkin	194	Warren	2
Monroe	663	Turner	191	Glascock	1

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 40

RANKINGS OF COUNTIES BY INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1987

County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	15401.9	Columbia	2876.6	Screven	1494.6
Lowndes	9138.4	Mitchell	2755.9	Brantley	1476.3
Dekalb	8655.3	Bartow	2743.0	Schley	1462.6
Crisp	8211.3	Walker	2647.3	Hart	1459.7
Dougherty	7347.5	Burke	2569.1	Heard	1441.4
Chatham	7247.9	Paulding	2545.0	Madison	1419.3
Glynn	7173.2	Polk	2532.8	Lincoln	1401.9
Bibb	7101.4	Upson	2475.4	Dade	1289.3
Troup	6492.1	Fayette	2455.6	Oglethorpe	1377.6
Tift	6491.9	Chattooga	2449.8	Calhoun	1351.1
Clayton	6243.7	Fannin	2367.4	Dodge	1348.7
Spalding	6062.7	Stephens	2353.1	Putnam	1324.2
Cobb	5984.9	Worth	2352.9	Taliaferro	1288.7
Houston	5872.4	Lamar	2332.6	Taylor	1259.7
Camden	5831.0	McIntosh	2318.3	Lee	1210.1
Gwinnett	5627.1	Harris	2307.4	Jefferson	1167.5
Dawson	5501.6	Rabun	2299.1	Toombs	1080.0
Richmond	5479.8	Berrien	2233.2	Wilkinson	1074.9
Muscogee	5289.5	Wilkes	2226.2	McDuffie	1052.3
Clarke	5271.4	Dooly	2212.7	Randolph	987.0
Thomas	5259.6	Elbert	2200.1	Banks	955.1
Ware	5158.2	Appling	2131.3	Tattnall	926.4
Whitfield	5071.7	Early	2127.8	Jasper	921.8
Newton	5060.2	Emanuel	2127.4	Oconee	915.0
Hall	5046.0	Pulaski	2112.3	Clinch	858.6
Rockdale	4992.6	Washington	2111.2	Johnson	836.0
Carroll	4979.6	Macon	2111.2	Marion	816.5
Sumter	4734.1	Jackson	2046.6	Evans	815.2
Ben Hill	4733.8	Effingham	1993.5	Pike	722.0
Coffee	4468.1	Grady	1981.1	Wheeler	718.8
Floyd	4402.9	Charlton	1963.8	Bleckley	712.5
Forsyth	4327.3	Jeff Davis	1931.3	Candler	707.7
Colquitt	4300.8	Jenkins	1908.2	Twiggs	691.1
Baldwin	4295.9	Turner	1876.2	Wilcox	649.8
Liberty	4010.5	White	1867.3	Atkinson	604.1
Coweta	3992.0	Treutlen	1811.9	Pickens	567.7
Monroe	3891.3	Seminole	1797.0	Brooks	560.6
Bulloch	3837.8	Butts	1757.8	Towns	526.1
Barrow	3820.9	Terrell	1739.1	Meriwether	512.1
Douglas	3794.4	Stewart	1735.8	Talbot	502.1
Laurens	3610.9	Peach	1696.6	Clay	502.0
Cook	3491.0	Morgan	1696.1	Miller	452.1
Gordon	3474.4	Franklin	1687.1	Union	381.4
Cherokee	3469.8	Crawford	1666.0	Quitman	363.9
Bacon	3374.1	Lumpkin	1646.2	Habersham	337.9
Lanier	3255.3	Jones	1645.1	Chattahoochee	317.2
Decatur	3172.8	Gilmer	1642.0	Echols	317.0
Irwin	3168.2	Telfair	1602.9	Hancock	147.2
Henry	3131.7	Webster	1598.4	Montgomery	136.6
Bryan	3130.9	Pierce	1590.6	Long	130.8
Haralson	3094.4	Murray	1584.7	Baker	125.8
Walton	3072.6	Wayne	1559.4	Glascock	40.3
Catoosa	2895.7	Greene	1554.6	Warren	29.4

Source: Office of Planning and Budget, Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Appling											
1986	415	25	390	1	3	4	17	148	224	16	2
1987	366	30	336	1	6	8	15	112	190	34	0
Atkinson											
1986	45	16	29	0	2	0	14	16	12	1	0
1987	39	3	36	1	0	0	2	19	14	3	0
Bacon											
1986	324	34	290	0	4	15	15	109	164	13	4
1987	342	32	310	1	1	8	22	109	176	25	0
Baker											
1986	56	4	52	0	1	0	3	20	31	1	0
1987	5	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0
Baldwin											
1986	1,828	240	1,588	4	19	43	174	639	878	64	7
1987	1,689	170	1,519	6	15	20	129	542	902	72	3
Banks											
1986	101	3	98	0	0	1	2	42	42	13	1
1987	92	6	86	0	0	3	3	40	41	5	0
Barrow											
1986	1,017	77	940	3	8	12	54	278	586	71	5
1987	924	53	871	0	3	11	39	327	481	59	4
Bartow											
1986	1,381	94	1,287	8	3	37	46	425	699	154	9
1987	1,235	68	1,167	2	4	12	50	396	633	130	8
Ben Hill											
1986	889	98	791	2	13	26	57	295	460	27	9
1987	858	75	783	0	3	28	44	252	496	29	6
Berrien											
1986	277	26	251	1	3	4	18	92	147	10	2
1987	326	33	293	1	2	3	27	101	179	13	0
Bibb											
1986	9,305	684	8,621	21	79	254	330	2,261	5,725	617	18
1987	11,250	792	10,458	17	85	232	458	2,677	7,073	673	35
Bleckley											
1986	95	16	79	1	0	4	11	27	47	5	0
1987	79	10	69	0	1	1	8	18	49	2	0
Brantley											
1986	116	11	105	0	0	1	10	38	57	10	0
1987	156	11	145	1	0	0	10	61	79	4	1
Brooks											
1986	98	15	83	0	2	4	9	23	49	9	2
1987	92	16	76	0	0	3	13	36	35	5	0
Bryan											
1986	363	31	332	2	6	6	17	84	215	30	3
1987	416	52	364	1	4	14	33	112	237	15	0
Bulloch											
1986	1,302	113	1,189	1	8	27	77	272	872	43	2
1987	1,427	112	1,315	3	6	29	74	307	951	50	7

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Burke											
1986	755	116	639	2	5	21	88	252	334	50	3
1987	541	74	467	3	1	17	53	193	250	21	3
Butts											
1986	232	21	211	1	3	9	8	110	84	17	0
1987	273	26	247	2	0	5	19	117	117	12	1
Calhoun											
1986	120	27	93	2	1	6	18	36	55	1	1
1987	75	12	63	0	3	1	8	30	31	1	1
Camden											
1986	800	85	715	1	4	28	52	226	441	45	3
1987	869	72	797	0	9	14	49	229	489	75	4
Candler											
1986	119	8	111	0	2	4	2	31	68	10	2
1987	57	1	56	0	1	0	0	23	27	6	0
Carroll											
1986	2,740	213	2,527	11	27	33	142	616	1,747	149	15
1987	3,149	242	2,907	10	21	42	169	886	1,825	187	9
Catoosa											
1986	723	31	692	0	0	8	23	214	383	91	4
1987	1,203	63	1,140	2	5	10	46	347	674	110	9
Charlton											
1986	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
1987	166	20	146	0	0	3	17	52	78	16	0
Chatham											
1986	17,396	1,585	15,811	41	138	737	669	4,580	10,436	703	92
1987	15,629	1,476	14,153	30	123	722	601	4,332	9,107	643	71
Chattahoochee											
1986	45	5	40	0	0	0	5	18	18	3	1
1987	73	6	67	0	0	0	6	20	43	2	2
Chattooga											
1986	648	47	601	0	3	6	38	177	374	43	7
1987	545	42	503	5	2	3	32	159	288	51	5
Cherokee											
1986	1,277	103	1,174	3	8	18	74	420	650	96	8
1987	2,378	173	2,205	4	9	22	138	618	1,386	190	11
Clarke											
1986	5,726	486	5,240	4	57	99	326	1,350	3,589	278	23
1987	4,171	446	3,725	8	43	135	260	1,335	2,178	191	21
Clay											
1986	38	10	28	1	0	2	7	9	15	4	0
1987	19	4	15	0	1	0	3	7	8	0	0
Clayton											
1986	9,307	655	8,652	5	50	228	372	2,312	5,490	823	27
1987	11,197	783	10,414	12	68	318	385	2,677	6,671	1,020	46
Clinch											
1986	57	3	54	0	1	0	2	31	23	0	0
1987	59	4	55	1	3	0	0	29	25	1	0

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Cobb											
1986	17,919	1,085	16,834	23	107	562	393	4,281	10,446	2,012	95
1987	21,069	1,069	20,000	13	117	530	409	5,219	12,490	2,214	77
Coffee											
1986	1,292	139	1,153	3	7	34	95	326	757	58	12
1987	1,316	147	1,169	4	14	32	97	280	802	86	1
Colquitt											
1986	1,458	148	1,310	3	13	44	88	503	721	73	13
1987	1,610	182	1,428	8	10	67	97	580	771	70	7
Columbia											
1986	1,352	93	1,259	2	7	14	70	457	726	70	6
1987	1,597	100	1,497	9	7	27	57	533	899	59	6
Cook											
1986	371	75	296	2	4	18	51	100	176	19	1
1987	499	79	420	2	8	20	49	179	220	21	0
Coweta											
1986	1,356	82	1,274	3	9	20	50	467	722	79	6
1987	1,748	81	1,667	3	4	22	52	616	962	81	8
Crawford											
1986	160	14	146	0	0	5	9	67	69	10	0
1987	159	19	140	1	4	3	11	55	76	9	0
Crisp											
1986	1,725	239	1,486	3	10	53	173	477	953	50	6
1987	1,716	258	1,458	5	19	48	186	427	940	79	12
Dade											
1986	221	16	205	0	0	3	13	78	97	25	5
1987	187	16	171	1	2	2	11	40	99	31	1
Dawson											
1986	215	9	206	1	0	1	7	76	111	18	1
1987	300	28	272	0	3	1	24	88	163	20	1
Decatur											
1986	765	99	666	1	10	17	71	202	438	25	1
1987	882	132	750	4	8	22	98	243	466	35	6
DeKalb											
1986	40,824	2,682	38,142	33	253	1,529	867	10,653	22,992	4,395	102
1987	45,387	2,560	42,827	33	323	1,483	721	11,737	25,324	5,688	78
Dodge											
1986	80	6	74	0	0	2	4	22	49	3	0
1987	238	19	219	0	1	3	15	90	116	13	0
Dooly											
1986	13	4	9	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	0
1987	254	30	224	1	4	6	19	112	103	8	1
Dougherty											
1986	5,639	799	4,840	16	63	301	419	1,991	2,645	184	20
1987	8,183	1,227	6,956	22	95	470	640	2,680	3,846	403	27
Douglas											
1986	2,290	161	2,129	3	12	38	108	580	1,301	230	18
1987	2,852	227	2,625	1	11	45	170	771	1,595	241	18

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Early											
1986	287	40	247	0	4	3	33	94	138	13	2
1987	297	57	240	5	2	2	48	94	131	14	1
Echols											
1986	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
1987	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
Effingham											
1986	384	33	351	0	6	9	18	137	182	28	4
1987	432	56	376	2	3	4	47	155	197	17	7
Elbert											
1986	522	77	445	3	2	2	70	141	285	19	0
1987	435	44	391	2	1	3	38	103	264	22	2
Emanuel											
1986	457	64	393	3	8	14	39	145	209	35	4
1987	480	70	410	2	14	11	43	183	203	23	1
Evans											
1986	47	3	44	0	0	1	2	18	23	3	0
1987	74	9	65	1	4	3	1	22	40	3	0
Fannin											
1986	264	29	235	0	4	5	20	138	73	16	8
1987	362	24	338	4	1	2	17	186	126	20	6
Fayette											
1986	1,246	52	1,194	2	3	8	39	369	750	73	2
1987	1,293	44	1,249	0	3	11	30	448	731	67	3
Floyd											
1986	3,269	224	3,045	12	15	52	145	943	1,825	248	29
1987	3,623	215	3,408	7	17	55	136	1,129	2,038	219	22
Forsyth											
1986	1,294	40	1,254	0	8	5	27	444	680	121	9
1987	1,540	79	1,461	4	7	6	62	459	847	148	7
Franklin											
1986	296	42	254	2	2	10	28	94	127	31	2
1987	274	40	234	6	7	6	21	84	131	18	1
Fulton											
1986	88,182	15,414	72,768	209	939	6,575	7,691	19,881	42,333	10,480	74
1987	96,470	15,215	81,255	238	924	6,176	7,877	22,006	44,897	14,297	55
Gilmer											
1986	155	3	152	0	0	0	3	66	73	13	0
1987	201	6	195	1	0	0	5	96	90	9	0
Glascock											
1986	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
1987	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Glynn											
1986	5,577	864	4,713	7	42	180	635	1,483	2,955	257	18
1987	4,194	470	3,724	8	32	107	323	1,062	2,485	169	8
Gordon											
1986	1,047	74	973	0	9	23	42	282	599	87	5
1987	1,164	71	1,093	1	13	15	42	321	656	107	9

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Grady											
1986	304	21	283	2	4	3	12	110	165	8	0
1987	421	31	390	1	3	10	17	203	171	13	3
Greene											
1986	185	21	164	1	5	1	14	84	74	6	0
1987	194	16	178	2	2	0	12	78	93	7	0
Gwinnett											
1986	13,510	674	12,836	5	65	189	415	3,516	7,999	1,201	120
1987	14,483	757	13,726	4	56	229	468	3,357	9,148	1,143	78
Habersham											
1986	90	10	80	0	0	1	9	22	51	7	0
1987	92	8	84	1	1	2	4	17	57	10	0
Hall											
1986	3,470	256	3,214	2	25	51	178	800	2,097	298	19
1987	4,270	306	3,964	4	35	58	209	952	2,699	300	13
Hancock											
1986	47	1	46	0	0	0	1	22	18	6	0
1987	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0
Haralson											
1986	651	85	566	1	5	10	69	203	294	64	5
1987	603	76	527	3	4	8	61	197	287	42	1
Harris											
1986	359	34	325	0	4	4	26	160	141	20	4
1987	425	45	380	1	3	9	32	194	169	17	0
Hart											
1986	201	30	171	0	1	0	29	70	90	9	2
1987	289	30	259	2	0	0	28	106	139	12	2
Heard											
1986	81	5	76	0	0	0	5	48	24	4	0
1987	106	3	103	0	0	1	2	63	38	2	0
Henry											
1986	1,592	101	1,491	3	9	15	74	507	854	124	6
1987	1,518	78	1,440	3	9	16	50	434	900	103	3
Houston											
1986	3,715	347	3,368	8	33	76	230	1,137	2,040	182	9
1987	5,120	419	4,701	6	30	135	248	1,444	2,967	275	15
Irwin											
1986	273	25	248	1	5	5	14	99	133	13	3
1987	305	33	272	1	0	5	27	95	166	11	0
Jackson											
1986	744	93	651	4	7	12	70	231	359	56	5
1987	567	74	493	1	6	7	60	167	284	40	2
Jasper											
1986	97	9	88	3	0	5	1	50	37	1	0
1987	83	4	79	1	0	0	3	48	29	2	0
Jeff Davis											
1986	261	17	244	1	1	4	11	112	109	20	3
1987	245	11	234	0	0	9	2	135	92	7	0

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Jefferson											
1986	182	38	144	2	4	1	31	54	81	9	0
1987	227	55	172	2	11	9	33	80	76	13	3
Jenkins											
1986	265	27	238	3	4	1	19	97	139	2	0
1987	180	19	161	0	1	12	6	86	72	3	0
Johnson											
1986	21	10	11	1	0	0	9	1	9	1	0
1987	77	15	62	0	0	1	14	21	38	1	2
Jones											
1986	236	15	221	1	3	1	10	119	81	21	0
1987	327	15	312	1	4	2	8	172	122	18	0
Lamar											
1986	294	35	259	2	4	5	24	108	140	10	1
1987	307	47	260	1	4	0	42	89	160	10	1
Lanier											
1986	148	32	116	0	3	3	26	35	71	8	2
1987	196	26	170	4	1	5	16	60	106	4	0
Laurens											
1986	1,294	145	1,149	3	11	25	106	265	839	41	4
1987	1,454	184	1,270	2	11	35	136	324	889	54	3
Lee											
1986	64	12	52	0	0	1	11	14	30	8	0
1987	200	13	187	0	0	5	8	60	104	23	0
Liberty											
1986	1,593	153	1,440	2	18	42	91	426	932	78	4
1987	2,025	176	1,849	3	19	31	123	476	1,255	110	8
Lincoln											
1986	116	15	101	2	1	0	12	33	64	4	0
1987	103	9	94	3	1	0	5	32	60	2	0
Long											
1986	15	1	14	0	0	0	1	7	6	0	1
1987	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Lowndes											
1986	6,155	448	5,707	8	82	110	248	2,030	3,398	270	9
1987	6,890	661	6,229	10	71	172	408	2,224	3,680	303	22
Lumpkin											
1986	165	8	157	1	0	1	6	58	86	12	1
1987	194	12	182	0	1	2	9	80	80	19	3
McDuffie											
1986	180	4	176	0	0	1	3	66	104	6	0
1987	217	6	211	1	1	2	2	69	129	11	2
McIntosh											
1986	179	11	168	1	0	2	8	75	85	8	0
1987	199	12	187	1	0	2	9	86	86	13	2
Macon											
1986	229	25	204	1	1	3	20	98	99	3	4
1987	319	39	280	2	0	2	35	134	137	6	3

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Madison											
1986	330	35	295	0	0	1	34	116	142	31	6
1987	290	9	281	2	1	0	6	105	160	16	0
Marion											
1986	51	6	45	0	0	2	4	24	17	2	2
1987	45	10	35	0	0	0	10	27	8	0	0
Meriwether											
1986	60	2	58	0	0	0	2	27	28	3	0
1987	116	4	112	0	0	4	0	57	49	5	1
Miller											
1986	37	3	34	0	1	0	2	9	22	3	0
1987	34	2	32	0	0	1	1	17	15	0	0
Mitchell											
1986	644	119	525	4	4	22	89	174	329	17	5
1987	634	86	548	1	6	18	61	193	322	29	4
Monroe											
1986	569	53	516	1	5	5	42	162	313	35	6
1987	663	83	580	4	6	8	65	151	388	38	3
Montgomery											
1986	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	0
1987	10	1	9	1	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
Morgan											
1986	272	13	259	1	0	5	7	135	107	15	2
1987	218	23	195	1	3	13	6	83	93	18	1
Murray											
1986	461	33	428	0	0	4	29	147	219	56	6
1987	384	22	362	0	6	0	16	126	193	42	1
Muscogee											
1986	9,570	800	8,770	28	96	349	327	2,173	5,990	533	74
1987	9,518	701	8,817	19	72	297	313	2,354	5,903	524	36
Newton											
1986	1,853	190	1,663	8	14	25	143	574	996	72	21
1987	2,004	152	1,852	5	14	32	101	495	1,257	90	10
Oconee											
1986	100	2	98	0	0	0	2	47	39	11	1
1987	149	15	134	1	2	5	7	74	42	18	0
Oglethorpe											
1986	181	8	173	0	1	2	5	83	78	12	0
1987	134	10	124	2	1	1	6	59	57	5	3
Paulding											
1986	793	60	733	3	2	8	47	264	399	63	7
1987	820	70	750	8	2	3	57	338	340	67	5
Peach											
1986	279	43	236	1	3	8	31	87	137	12	0
1987	367	36	331	0	3	6	27	119	187	25	0
Pickens											
1986	113	9	104	1	2	1	5	41	55	8	0
1987	72	2	70	0	0	0	2	23	34	12	1

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COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Pierce											
1986	122	13	109	0	1	1	11	37	64	7	1
1987	216	24	192	4	2	3	15	70	114	7	1
Pike											
1986	87	20	67	1	0	0	19	32	27	8	0
1987	76	5	71	1	1	1	2	31	35	4	1
Polk											
1986	841	54	787	0	5	10	39	296	418	70	3
1987	856	45	811	1	1	9	34	321	417	69	4
Pulaski											
1986	224	32	192	1	2	4	25	83	95	14	4
1987	202	21	181	1	1	2	17	51	123	7	0
Putnam											
1986	233	26	207	0	2	3	21	114	82	11	0
1987	155	14	141	2	1	0	11	78	61	2	0
Quitman											
1986	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
1987	9	2	7	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0
Rabun											
1986	343	27	316	0	0	0	27	150	143	18	5
1987	262	15	247	0	0	1	14	115	108	16	8
Randolph											
1986	107	20	87	0	2	2	16	38	46	2	1
1987	103	9	94	0	0	3	6	34	54	6	0
Richmond											
1986	11,125	992	10,133	23	96	465	408	3,565	5,841	677	50
1987	10,960	917	10,043	28	75	451	363	3,595	5,746	668	34
Rockdale											
1986	1,990	175	1,815	1	11	20	143	490	1,191	131	3
1987	2,639	224	2,415	4	16	44	160	657	1,583	167	8
Schley											
1986	72	10	62	0	0	0	10	28	29	2	3
1987	54	8	46	1	0	1	6	20	23	3	0
Screven											
1986	257	34	223	3	2	6	23	102	104	13	4
1987	229	33	196	0	4	5	24	79	101	14	2
Seminole											
1986	203	38	165	1	0	7	30	46	111	8	0
1987	185	30	155	0	0	9	21	44	107	1	3
Spalding											
1986	2,880	313	2,567	5	24	59	225	750	1,639	162	16
1987	3,203	330	2,873	11	28	81	210	798	1,878	184	13
Stephens											
1986	568	47	521	2	9	10	26	138	340	35	8
1987	525	39	486	0	9	5	25	134	298	52	2
Stewart											
1986	67	15	52	0	1	1	13	29	20	3	0
1987	100	27	73	2	1	4	20	19	50	3	1

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Sumter											
1986	1,571	198	1,373	2	15	35	146	360	971	35	7
1987	1.493	200	1,293	1	16	22	161	381	867	40	5
Talbot											
1986	93	2	91	0	0	2	0	46	35	10	0
1987	34	3	31	0	0	0	3	8	20	3	0
Taliaferro											
1986	30	4	26	1	0	2	1	7	15	4	0
1987	25	2	23	0	0	1	1	14	9	0	0
Tattnall											
1986	216	16	200	1	1	4	10	109	77	12	2
1987	186	12	174	0	2	0	10	85	74	14	1
Taylor											
1986	104	27	77	0	1	3	23	31	40	4	2
1987	102	32	70	5	0	0	27	39	26	3	2
Telfair											
1986	68	3	65	0	0	1	2	27	35	3	0
1987	188	19	169	0	3	2	14	88	73	8	0
Terrell											
1986	191	20	171	2	2	2	14	65	85	11	10
1987	223	20	203	3	1	1	15	95	99	9	0
Thomas											
1986	1,610	173	1,437	6	11	41	115	462	898	67	10
1987	2,162	184	1,978	6	16	52	110	658	1,235	69	16
Tift											
1986	1,964	278	1,686	6	20	52	200	452	1,113	110	11
1987	2,367	440	1,927	6	32	111	291	494	1,308	115	10
Toombs											
1986	261	26	235	3	3	2	18	89	140	6	0
1987	268	42	226	3	1	5	33	100	111	15	0
Towns											
1986	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	10	11	2	1
1987	32	3	29	0	0	0	3	15	13	1	0
Treutlen											
1986	98	4	94	1	0	1	2	45	48	1	0
1987	116	9	107	1	0	1	7	35	66	5	1
Troup											
1986	3,312	332	2,980	12	18	44	258	747	2,069	155	9
1987	3,476	338	3,138	9	16	61	252	843	2,132	158	5
Turner											
1986	223	29	194	0	0	6	23	65	117	11	1
1987	191	25	166	0	1	3	21	68	89	9	0
Twiggs											
1986	65	9	56	0	0	0	9	35	16	5	0
1987	71	5	66	1	1	0	3	41	22	3	0
Union											
1986	18	1	17	0	1	0	0	6	8	0	3
1987	41	1	40	0	0	0	1	20	15	5	0
Upson											
1986	683	112	571	5	3	8	96	231	303	31	6
1987	670	95	575	1	3	1	90	171	357	43	4

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Walker											
1986	1,420	105	1,315	2	18	14	71	542	640	118	15
1987	1,557	118	1,439	0	19	17	82	635	665	129	10
Walton											
1986	811	58	753	7	8	13	30	293	413	45	2
1987	1,127	67	1,060	4	4	19	40	410	588	57	5
Ware											
1986	1,984	207	1,777	3	14	86	104	592	1,079	92	14
1987	2,038	226	1,812	9	16	100	101	525	1,201	76	10
Warren											
1986	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	0
1987	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Washington											
1986	507	56	451	4	3	5	44	158	273	14	6
1987	427	52	375	1	7	9	35	121	228	24	2
Wayne											
1986	556	75	481	1	2	19	53	176	267	35	3
1987	353	16	337	1	2	3	10	108	198	30	1
Webster											
1986	9	3	6	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	0
1987	39	7	32	2	0	0	5	16	12	3	1
Wheeler											
1986	14	2	12	0	0	0	2	7	5	0	0
1987	40	4	36	0	0	0	4	16	16	4	0
White											
1986	194	9	185	1	0	1	7	67	100	17	1
1987	211	12	199	2	1	0	9	70	110	18	1
Whitfield											
1986	3,163	212	2,951	6	12	34	160	689	1,922	333	7
1987	3,619	250	3,369	3	24	37	186	982	2,042	330	15
Wilcox											
1986	59	6	53	1	0	0	5	29	19	4	1
1987	53	5	48	1	0	0	4	29	16	1	2
Wilkes											
1986	235	20	215	0	1	4	15	105	98	9	3
1987	259	28	231	0	0	5	23	78	140	10	3
Wilkinson											
1986	129	19	110	1	3	1	14	55	46	7	2
1987	121	7	114	1	1	0	5	56	52	6	0
Worth											
1986	474	33	441	0	8	9	16	170	241	28	2
1987	478	23	455	1	5	7	10	174	261	20	0
State Agency											
1986	1,568	460	1,108	0	117	166	177	649	287	89	83
1987	1,438	397	1,041	0	102	143	152	642	265	74	60
Total											
1986	329,144	35,893	293,251	653	2,827	13,315	19,098	86,619	177,440	27,868	1,324
1987	358,842	36,273	322,569	719	2,879	13,222	19,453	94,955	192,755	33,785	1,074

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Uniform Crime Reports Database

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Appling											
1986	160	5	5	0	3	0	110	0	0	4	7
1987	290	7	6	3	2	0	109	0	0	0	6
Atkinson											
1986	34	7	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	1	4
1987	32	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2
Bacon											
1986	165	33	27	14	4	1	56	0	0	1	3
1987	292	75	19	9	2	1	78	0	0	3	1
Baker											
1986	13	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
1987	16	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Baldwin											
1986	2,122	345	77	737	27	9	445	0	0	19	45
1987	2,520	299	109	679	26	7	361	0	0	15	58
Banks											
1986	17	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	6
1987	76	1	6	1	1	1	7	0	0	1	2
Barrow											
1986	666	55	25	40	3	0	299	0	0	15	25
1987	942	43	37	15	4	2	236	0	0	19	63
Bartow											
1986	731	40	150	20	4	6	386	0	0	8	35
1987	727	45	59	12	3	1	303	0	0	17	29
Ben Hill											
1986	666	118	43	33	8	9	165	0	0	15	67
1987	777	88	53	41	6	12	185	0	0	9	45
Berrien											
1986	213	30	10	5	1	0	88	0	0	8	14
1987	319	33	4	7	3	0	113	0	0	5	8
Bibb											
1986	6,362	1,371	366	153	3	139	894	0	4	96	364
1987	10,332	1,718	522	140	0	95	731	0	1	124	553
Bleckley											
1986	84	26	3	12	1	1	16	0	0	3	10
1987	150	19	8	0	0	1	18	0	0	2	1
Brantley											
1986	58	11	2	1	0	0	30	0	0	2	3
1987	225	14	1	2	0	0	50	0	0	5	10
Brooks											
1986	90	6	17	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2
1987	205	9	14	1	0	0	11	0	0	4	9
Bryan											
1986	222	32	7	19	1	1	72	0	1	4	8
1987	321	22	4	10	1	2	62	0	0	5	17
Bulloch											
1986	704	98	90	67	8	3	272	0	0	17	34
1987	1,150	127	65	26	11	4	316	0	0	22	47

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986--1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Appling										
1986	0	4	*	0	0	0	0	21	0	1
1987	0	7	102	0	0	0	0	41	0	7
Atkinson										
1986	0	3	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1987	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Bacon										
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	21	0	2
1987	0	2	35	0	0	0	0	64	0	3
Baker										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1987	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin										
1986	0	63	*	7	0	0	0	339	0	9
1987	0	18	560	13	0	0	0	362	0	13
Banks										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1987	0	0	51	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Barrow										
1986	0	18	*	5	0	0	0	152	0	29
1987	1	16	343	9	0	0	0	143	0	11
Bartow										
1986	6	4	*	10	0	0	0	58	0	4
1987	0	1	197	4	0	0	0	53	0	3
Ben Hill										
1986	2	11	*	15	0	0	0	177	0	3
1987	9	7	206	8	0	0	0	102	0	6
Berrien										
1986	0	5	*	3	0	0	0	45	0	4
1987	0	4	102	4	0	0	0	34	0	2
Bibb										
1986	12	84	*	39	660	0	0	2,175	0	2
1987	8	189	918	134	206	0	38	4,827	0	128
Bleckley										
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
1987	0	3	80	0	0	0	0	14	0	4
Brantley										
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	6	0	1
1987	1	0	117	1	0	0	0	21	0	3
Brooks										
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	58	0	0
1987	6	1	81	5	0	0	0	64	0	0
Bryan										
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	67	0	8
1987	0	14	116	0	0	0	0	60	0	8
Bulloch										
1986	0	5	*	5	0	0	0	104	0	1
1987	1	0	313	4	0	0	0	208	0	6

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Burke											
1986	832	144	77	275	4	5	143	0	0	14	53
1987	501	73	5	14	0	2	105	0	0	8	21
Butts											
1986	109	8	3	2	0	1	38	0	0	5	13
1987	432	12	8	8	0	0	44	0	0	0	26
Calhoun											
1986	100	14	9	12	1	1	15	0	0	0	4
1987	156	19	5	3	1	0	14	0	0	0	2
Camden											
1986	879	159	31	29	8	18	193	0	0	14	50
1987	1,577	160	26	21	9	14	224	0	0	16	56
Candler											
1986	69	6	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	1	2
1987	20	1	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Carroll											
1986	1,733	251	136	45	14	2	616	0	0	68	176
1987	2,940	301	175	90	11	2	577	0	0	81	154
Catoosa											
1986	413	28	17	11	15	0	256	0	0	7	8
1987	1,378	150	34	65	24	6	373	0	1	21	51
Charlton											
1986	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	319	26	2	1	1	0	36	0	0	4	31
Chatham											
1986	26,323	2,664	352	890	601	71	4,272	0	34	393	940
1987	30,361	3,847	470	942	791	81	3,951	0	57	370	1,174
Chattahoochee											
1986	69	6	1	36	5	3	5	0	0	0	7
1987	100	7	0	29	5	1	4	0	0	1	3
Chattooga											
1986	372	10	1	2	1	0	198	0	0	3	6
1987	728	10	0	5	0	0	257	0	1	2	7
Cherokee											
1986	1,291	185	30	143	35	4	329	0	0	15	51
1987	3,641	481	77	167	88	11	447	0	4	57	87
Clarke											
1986	3,445	806	338	211	46	6	706	0	0	67	84
1987	2,439	258	226	120	12	3	170	0	0	41	39
Clay											
1986	25	3	4	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
1987	29	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Clayton											
1986	5,357	1,102	151	192	65	33	1,385	0	1	142	266
1987	8,277	1,491	197	238	58	40	1,495	0	0	210	297
Clinch											
1986	14	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	4
1987	32	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Burke										
1986	0	19	*	7	0	0	0	88	0	3
1987	0	3	206	14	0	0	0	47	0	3
Butts										
1986	0	5	*	2	0	0	0	31	0	1
1987	0	6	295	0	0	0	0	32	0	1
Calhoun										
1986	0	4	*	1	0	0	0	39	0	0
1987	0	1	37	6	0	0	0	68	0	0
Camden										
1986	0	17	*	4	0	0	0	328	0	28
1987	0	24	645	22	0	0	0	346	0	14
Candler										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1987	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll										
1986	1	31	*	19	0	0	0	365	0	9
1987	1	58	882	49	0	0	0	548	0	11
Catoosa										
1986	0	6	*	1	0	0	0	54	0	10
1987	0	37	397	0	0	0	0	186	0	33
Charlton										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1987	0	2	185	1	0	0	0	26	0	4
Chatham										
1986	36	289	*	236	0	0	0	15,339	0	206
1987	19	347	1,985	276	0	0	0	16,342	0	209
Chattahoochee										
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
1987	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Chattooga										
1986	0	4	*	4	0	0	0	100	0	43
1987	0	4	369	1	0	0	0	58	0	14
Cherokee										
1986	0	49	*	5	0	0	0	416	0	29
1987	1	348	368	48	0	0	0	1,371	0	86
Clarke										
1986	1	28	*	169	0	0	0	968	0	15
1987	6	9	1,029	75	0	0	0	448	0	3
Clay										
1986	4	3	*	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
1987	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Clayton										
1986	1	48	*	8	0	0	0	1,800	0	163
1987	8	66	1,504	15	0	0	0	2,341	0	317
Clinch										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
1987	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Cobb											
1986	10,317	1,616	1,069	793	47	28	2,911	0	4	282	220
1987	15,422	1,975	1,165	861	61	34	3,068	0	1	294	268
Coffee											
1986	984	211	116	33	14	3	231	0	0	12	46
1987	1,444	212	125	34	12	4	181	0	0	15	107
Colquitt											
1986	765	48	107	25	5	4	324	0	0	16	55
1987	1,172	38	77	18	1	11	326	0	0	25	79
Columbia											
1986	1,123	200	45	21	11	1	421	0	0	29	75
1987	1,619	191	28	39	21	1	346	0	0	25	78
Cook											
1986	480	90	18	58	2	6	60	0	0	5	59
1987	1,196	86	118	141	17	18	77	0	0	11	125
Coweta											
1986	718	63	29	22	11	2	249	0	0	21	49
1987	1,618	71	46	42	8	2	395	0	1	21	65
Crawford											
1986	74	7	6	3	0	2	33	0	0	1	1
1987	154	13	8	0	0	0	32	0	0	4	8
Crisp											
1986	844	236	14	29	8	2	301	0	0	7	12
1987	1,119	275	29	19	15	1	447	0	0	7	48
Dade											
1986	224	24	6	10	4	4	54	0	0	7	35
1987	601	15	5	11	1	4	54	0	1	4	43
Dawson											
1986	218	26	7	11	0	1	70	0	0	3	29
1987	452	51	0	22	3	7	89	0	0	8	40
Decatur											
1986	515	44	33	16	10	3	165	0	0	10	67
1987	675	54	29	9	7	0	179	0	0	12	36
DeKalb											
1986	19,388	3,867	430	2,014	71	234	1,490	0	11	464	567
1987	21,793	4,443	497	1,605	121	378	1,546	0	4	448	669
Dodge											
1986	41	3	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	2	0
1987	241	22	7	6	3	0	63	0	0	4	8
Dooly											
1986	20	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	11
1987	205	14	22	15	0	6	26	0	0	1	16
Dougherty											
1986	4,624	1,187	578	154	22	19	934	0	5	155	393
1987	8,019	2,572	321	143	34	18	1,480	0	1	133	505
Douglas											
1986	2,364	295	131	312	29	14	482	0	0	36	171
1987	3,541	315	177	402	42	11	569	0	0	49	191

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Cobb										
1986	2	144	*	151	0	0	0	2,640	0	410
1987	5	330	4,011	231	0	0	0	2,885	0	233
Coffee										
1986	1	14	*	43	0	0	0	260	0	0
1987	0	8	294	84	0	0	0	354	0	14
Colquitt										
1986	0	15	*	17	0	0	0	131	0	18
1987	0	11	340	30	0	0	0	201	0	15
Columbia										
1986	0	19	*	17	0	0	0	261	0	23
1987	0	12	524	3	0	0	0	338	0	13
Cook										
1986	0	16	*	12	0	0	0	150	0	4
1987	0	20	346	21	0	0	0	214	0	2
Coweta										
1986	0	10	*	14	0	0	0	232	0	16
1987	0	19	644	12	0	0	0	290	0	2
Crawford										
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	18	0	2
1987	0	4	34	2	0	0	0	46	0	3
Crisp										
1986	0	12	*	14	0	0	0	198	0	11
1987	0	6	99	7	0	0	0	161	0	5
Dade										
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	76	0	1
1987	0	4	392	1	0	0	0	56	0	10
Dawson										
1986	1	6	*	2	0	0	0	59	0	3
1987	0	21	72	4	0	0	0	124	0	11
Decatur										
1986	0	4	*	7	0	0	0	151	0	5
1987	1	6	187	40	0	0	0	107	0	8
DeKalb										
1986	6	662	*	30	16	0	15	8,533	0	958
1987	2	760	931	40	10	0	36	9,483	0	820
Dodge										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1987	0	2	98	2	0	0	0	26	0	0
Dooly										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1987	0	4	80	1	0	0	0	19	0	1
Dougherty										
1986	7	71	*	132	0	0	0	954	0	13
1987	8	93	729	256	0	0	0	1,713	0	13
Douglas										
1986	0	49	*	7	0	0	0	684	0	154
1987	0	53	762	22	0	0	0	781	0	167

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Early											
1986	225	33	9	4	1	0	56	0	0	0	17
1987	368	38	9	4	0	3	47	0	0	7	11
Echols											
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1987	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Effingham											
1986	230	23	17	6	2	1	81	0	0	12	18
1987	551	40	9	11	3	1	124	0	1	9	25
Elbert											
1986	810	88	12	130	7	2	193	0	0	9	40
1987	784	69	27	161	15	4	147	0	1	8	36
Emanuel											
1986	329	35	61	45	7	4	76	0	0	4	24
1987	396	31	58	21	6	6	70	0	0	5	36
Evans											
1986	25	8	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	1
1987	132	12	4	1	0	0	12	0	0	1	0
Fannin											
1986	83	3	9	1	0	1	54	0	0	2	1
1987	254	12	5	1	0	1	83	0	0	5	1
Fayette											
1986	1,603	122	42	315	20	8	515	0	0	27	65
1987	1,848	125	45	66	10	5	517	0	0	16	87
Floyd											
1986	1,635	87	70	50	9	6	807	0	0	21	141
1987	2,857	105	159	36	6	10	869	0	0	20	172
Forsyth											
1986	547	59	35	16	0	4	293	0	0	19	24
1987	1,045	119	20	13	3	2	341	0	0	8	54
Franklin											
1986	166	18	6	4	1	2	62	0	1	3	11
1987	478	30	2	3	4	1	70	0	0	3	14
Fulton											
1986	52,603	8,235	983	2,368	307	918	11,754	0	1,204	1,564	4,107
1987	63,799	8,505	942	2,252	339	1,065	11,994	0	855	1,655	4,193
Gilmer											
1986	151	5	3	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	10
1987	330	13	4	4	1	0	30	0	0	0	21
Glascock											
1986	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
1987	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn											
1986	4,879	1,152	189	268	88	24	996	0	0	110	250
1987	3,619	706	173	224	84	15	622	0	1	56	211
Gordon											
1986	577	48	48	36	3	4	261	0	0	21	37
1987	1,386	70	57	20	9	4	374	0	1	24	65

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Early										
1986	0	11	*	4	0	0	0	83	0	7
1987	1	18	104	9	0	0	0	114	0	3
Echols										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham										
1986	0	4	*	10	0	0	0	47	0	9
1987	0	10	214	6	0	0	0	87	0	11
Elbert										
1986	0	22	*	10	0	0	0	292	0	5
1987	0	16	190	3	0	0	0	104	0	3
Emanuel										
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	70	0	0
1987	0	1	48	6	0	0	0	108	0	0
Evans										
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1987	0	3	83	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Fannin										
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	6	0	5
1987	0	2	120	0	0	0	0	21	0	3
Fayette										
1986	0	31	*	34	0	0	0	402	0	22
1987	0	26	492	49	0	0	0	395	0	15
Floyd										
1986	5	8	*	25	0	0	0	375	0	31
1987	4	24	962	46	0	0	0	418	0	26
Forsyth										
1986	0	9	*	2	0	0	0	84	0	2
1987	0	9	243	4	0	0	0	221	0	8
Franklin										
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	55	0	1
1987	0	2	272	14	0	0	0	62	0	1
Fulton										
1986	98	236	*	1,612	3,697	0	0	14,471	0	1,049
1987	117	324	8,342	2,097	3,462	0	0	16,616	0	1,041
Gilmer										
1986	0	3	*	41	0	0	0	45	0	4
1987	0	1	192	26	0	0	0	32	0	6
Glascock										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
1987	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn										
1986	38	117	*	43	0	0	1	1,521	0	82
1987	0	72	467	28	0	0	0	940	0	20
Gordon										
1986	1	5	*	5	0	0	0	94	0	14
1987	0	21	579	2	0	0	0	155	0	5

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Grady											
1986	341	47	14	95	2	5	72	0	0	4	40
1987	487	31	48	53	1	6	64	0	0	2	45
Greene											
1986	45	6	5	1	0	1	10	0	0	2	2
1987	244	7	5	3	0	1	20	0	0	1	4
Gwinnett											
1986	9,129	1,590	302	795	153	36	1,856	0	2	225	308
1987	12,727	1,545	233	598	119	49	1,967	0	5	264	506
Habersham											
1986	39	1	3	1	1	0	13	0	0	2	6
1987	390	2	3	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
Hall											
1986	2,353	453	228	115	19	13	569	0	0	72	143
1987	3,745	381	221	91	16	8	572	0	2	51	177
Hancock											
1986	10	1	0	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
1987	127	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Haralson											
1986	562	100	32	25	9	2	151	0	0	23	25
1987	650	85	23	13	3	3	156	0	0	8	14
Harris											
1986	259	36	4	33	0	2	72	0	0	4	15
1987	323	31	5	21	2	2	65	0	0	4	21
Hart											
1986	139	43	6	3	4	1	63	0	0	1	2
1987	306	55	0	2	7	1	83	0	0	1	4
Heard											
1986	15	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2
1987	95	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Henry											
1986	972	85	46	27	3	0	394	0	1	28	47
1987	1,939	81	92	42	11	6	253	0	0	20	50
Houston											
1986	2,605	466	97	85	12	11	881	0	0	47	103
1987	4,353	530	156	83	15	14	1,308	0	0	46	173
Irwin											
1986	167	26	8	1	6	0	61	0	0	1	11
1987	137	22	27	3	0	0	39	0	0	0	3
Jackson											
1986	596	177	29	24	7	1	181	0	0	10	21
1987	829	120	50	14	2	3	159	0	0	9	29
Jasper											
1986	8	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
1987	85	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jeff Davis											
1986	114	10	11	14	0	0	41	0	1	4	11
1987	214	4	9	8	2	0	39	0	0	2	9

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Grady										
1986	0	8	*	3	0	0	0	50	0	1
1987	0	1	181	1	0	0	0	54	0	0
Greene										
1986	0	3	*	1	0	0	0	14	0	0
1987	0	0	185	0	0	0	0	15	0	3
Gwinnett										
1986	6	248	*	67	0	0	0	3,176	0	365
1987	3	208	3,352	167	0	0	0	3,262	0	449
Habersham										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
1987	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
Hall										
1986	0	25	*	12	0	0	0	629	0	75
1987	0	90	1,440	11	0	0	0	594	0	91
Hancock										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haralson										
1986	0	17	*	2	0	0	0	166	0	10
1987	0	36	173	0	0	0	0	127	0	9
Harris										
1986	1	19	*	1	0	0	1	61	0	10
1987	0	14	72	0	0	0	0	77	0	9
Hart										
1986	0	4	*	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
1987	0	2	114	4	0	0	0	31	0	2
Heard										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
1987	0	0	77	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Henry										
1986	2	14	*	5	0	0	0	295	0	25
1987	9	15	1,002	8	0	0	0	278	0	72
Houston										
1986	1	11	*	34	0	0	0	839	0	18
1987	0	25	928	37	0	0	0	980	0	58
Irwin										
1986	3	2	*	3	0	0	0	44	0	1
1987	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
Jackson										
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	134	0	9
1987	0	7	313	3	0	0	0	116	0	4
Jasper										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1987	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jeff Davis										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	21	0	1
1987	0	4	106	0	0	0	0	31	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Jefferson											
1986	98	9	11	4	0	3	35	0	0	2	6
1987	274	7	5	4	3	0	39	0	0	8	13
Jenkins											
1986	225	19	42	5	0	2	40	0	0	2	45
1987	99	8	17	4	1	0	23	0	0	0	6
Johnson											
1986	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1987	151	39	0	2	0	0	21	0	0	2	8
Jones											
1986	91	8	0	4	2	0	53	0	0	0	5
1987	250	4	1	4	0	0	31	0	0	4	6
Lamar											
1986	261	47	14	20	2	1	79	0	0	8	24
1987	436	77	16	34	5	0	74	0	0	1	21
Lanier											
1986	118	23	0	2	0	1	46	0	0	5	6
1987	149	18	4	3	0	0	12	0	0	1	5
Laurens											
1986	865	145	24	38	6	2	357	0	0	21	21
1987	1,253	174	59	35	2	4	384	0	0	17	34
Lee											
1986	47	12	5	1	2	5	6	0	0	1	3
1987	184	5	14	4	1	0	42	0	0	3	1
Liberty											
1986	2,024	549	43	121	43	1	333	0	1	32	57
1987	3,007	664	46	260	23	7	470	0	1	76	103
Lincoln											
1986	110	13	1	24	3	0	19	0	0	0	15
1987	153	10	1	10	1	0	17	0	0	1	13
Long											
1986	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
1987	75	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Lowndes											
1986	7,843	464	273	59	5	2	857	0	0	13	124
1987	6,176	534	412	113	7	11	1,111	0	0	27	228
Lumpkin											
1986	137	16	0	16	0	2	26	0	0	2	37
1987	284	22	4	15	3	3	30	0	0	7	26
McDuffie											
1986	89	0	0	2	0	0	41	0	0	0	5
1987	198	2	0	1	0	0	43	0	1	1	8
McIntosh											
1986	80	8	5	3	0	1	22	0	0	1	8
1987	180	13	0	2	1	1	20	0	0	0	10
Macon											
1986	170	28	2	3	1	1	62	0	0	1	2
1987	321	38	9	4	0	0	70	0	1	1	3

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Jefferson										
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	24	0	2
1987	0	0	184	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Jenkins										
1986	0	2	*	7	0	0	0	58	0	3
1987	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Johnson										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1987	4	0	55	2	0	0	0	18	0	0
Jones										
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	14	0	3
1987	0	0	176	2	0	0	0	15	0	7
Lamar										
1986	0	11	*	2	0	0	0	49	0	4
1987	0	7	142	1	0	0	0	54	0	4
Lanier										
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	29	0	3
1987	0	2	76	0	0	0	0	24	0	4
Laurens										
1986	4	9	*	8	0	0	0	216	0	14
1987	1	28	210	24	0	0	0	266	0	15
Lee										
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
1987	0	1	77	4	0	0	0	32	0	0
Liberty										
1986	0	37	*	6	0	0	0	758	0	43
1987	0	93	305	27	2	0	0	870	0	60
Lincoln										
1986	0	9	*	0	0	0	0	25	0	1
1987	0	5	73	1	0	0	0	21	0	0
Long										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lowndes										
1986	1	6	*	9	582	0	0	5,414	0	34
1987	0	14	627	31	135	0	0	2,860	0	66
Lumpkin										
1986	0	3	*	2	0	0	0	33	0	0
1987	0	2	131	2	0	0	0	39	0	0
McDuffie										
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	38	0	0
1987	0	0	101	4	0	0	0	37	0	0
McIntosh										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	28	0	4
1987	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	21	0	2
Macon										
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	68	0	0
1987	0	5	113	0	0	0	0	77	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Madison											
1986	252	78	0	1	1	0	109	0	0	5	0
1987	162	10	0	1	4	0	16	0	0	0	0
Marion											
1986	58	13	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	1	8
1987	106	14	0	0	1	2	14	0	0	0	4
Meriwether											
1986	20	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	3
1987	234	1	2	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
Miller											
1986	39	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
1987	99	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1
Mitchell											
1986	521	57	33	11	1	2	108	0	0	11	41
1987	720	55	28	11	2	1	129	0	0	8	44
Monroe											
1986	589	99	19	38	6	4	137	0	1	10	46
1987	976	100	32	55	3	5	130	0	0	6	54
Montgomery											
1986	6	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1987	48	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Morgan											
1986	52	5	6	3	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
1987	123	12	1	3	0	0	43	0	0	0	1
Murray											
1986	418	60	28	111	0	3	75	0	0	2	23
1987	712	44	13	57	2	0	69	0	0	8	43
Muscogee											
1986	12,949	379	382	251	56	37	294	0	108	100	558
1987	14,706	363	394	143	66	21	168	0	69	136	554
Newton											
1986	987	176	93	25	9	2	378	0	1	15	32
1987	1,438	147	138	30	19	7	309	0	0	16	43
Oconee											
1986	33	4	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	6
1987	88	2	3	1	1	0	16	0	0	0	3
Oglethorpe											
1986	60	4	1	1	0	1	29	0	0	4	2
1987	109	5	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	3
Paulding											
1986	481	61	17	5	2	1	203	0	1	14	19
1987	939	82	28	11	2	1	268	0	0	9	14
Peach											
1986	194	38	51	12	3	2	42	0	0	1	14
1987	386	38	22	35	3	4	68	0	0	5	21
Pickens											
1986	51	3	0	2	0	0	35	0	0	3	2
1987	114	2	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	1
Pierce											
1986	121	16	34	6	0	1	29	0	0	2	18
1987	310	29	25	4	3	0	32	0	0	4	8

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Madison										
1986	0	3	*	0	0	0	0	55	0	0
1987	0	2	120	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Marion										
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	15	0	1
1987	0	1	52	4	0	0	0	14	0	0
Meriwether										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
1987	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller										
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	30	0	0
1987	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	15	0	1
Mitchell										
1986	1	7	*	4	0	0	0	242	0	3
1987	0	18	128	21	0	0	0	273	0	2
Monroe										
1986	1	20	*	7	0	0	0	193	0	8
1987	3	33	318	11	0	0	0	208	0	18
Montgomery										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Morgan										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1987	0	2	50	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Murray										
1986	0	6	*	2	0	0	0	104	0	4
1987	0	7	258	2	0	0	0	204	0	5
Muscogee										
1986	12	14	*	270	26	0	0	1 394	0	68
1987	9	20	2,039	361	15	0	0	10,290	0	58
Newton										
1986	0	7	*	6	0	0	0	236	0	7
1987	0	16	333	1	0	0	0	371	0	8
Oconee										
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
1987	0	0	54	1	0	0	0	5	0	2
Oglethorpe										
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	17	0	0
1987	0	4	63	0	0	0	0	12	0	2
Paulding										
1986	0	10	*	4	0	0	0	139	0	5
1987	0	19	291	3	0	0	0	209	0	2
Peach										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
1987	1	3	156	1	0	0	0	29	0	0
Pickens										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
1987	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Pierce										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
1987	0	3	157	0	0	0	0	45	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Pike											
1986	64	10	0	3	0	10	9	0	0	4	4
1987	169	5	2	12	0	1	20	0	0	16	6
Polk											
1986	504	73	10	14	2	1	245	0	0	12	29
1987	713	80	6	9	6	2	254	0	0	5	15
Pulaski											
1986	205	26	9	21	5	1	38	0	0	3	8
1987	289	35	3	10	0	3	59	0	0	6	10
Putnam											
1986	148	29	4	4	6	5	21	0	0	4	38
1987	197	31	6	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	8
Quitman											
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1987	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rabun											
1986	144	13	13	4	1	0	60	0	0	1	14
1987	255	8	10	2	0	1	43	0	0	3	7
Randolph											
1986	57	11	0	2	0	1	17	0	0	0	3
1987	81	5	1	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	3
Richmond											
1986	7,522	1,049	367	342	92	49	1,574	0	26	146	842
1987	7,647	856	265	255	85	43	1,203	0	25	97	570
Rockdale											
1986	1,979	514	63	61	17	11	581	0	0	40	31
1987	3,035	676	92	74	22	11	552	0	2	56	44
Schley											
1986	34	5	2	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	3
1987	54	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2
Screven											
1986	170	7	4	6	1	1	37	0	0	3	22
1987	318	21	12	6	1	3	43	0	1	4	37
Seminole											
1986	162	18	17	21	5	2	21	0	0	2	22
1987	318	17	9	22	4	1	20	0	0	1	36
Spalding											
1986	2,811	363	146	665	31	11	658	0	0	36	138
1987	3,062	360	172	441	37	8	546	0	0	41	97
Stephens											
1986	307	24	70	21	7	1	122	0	0	6	15
1987	509	20	92	2	4	2	130	0	0	2	31
Stewart											
1986	85	16	9	11	1	0	15	0	0	2	4
1987	125	17	2	15	0	0	17	0	0	1	5
Sumter											
1986	1,747	307	201	528	32	3	329	0	0	29	48
1987	1,972	285	176	398	27	6	288	0	0	22	110

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Pike										
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	15	0	6
1987	0	0	85	5	0	0	0	15	0	2
Polk										
1986	0	3	*	3	0	0	0	108	0	4
1987	0	5	262	2	0	0	0	66	0	1
Pulaski										
1986	1	2	*	0	0	0	0	88	0	3
1987	0	1	60	0	0	0	0	101	0	1
Putnam										
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	34	0	0
1987	0	2	104	3	0	0	0	26	0	0
Quitman										
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun										
1986	0	2	*	3	0	0	0	32	0	1
1987	0	3	154	3	0	0	0	20	0	1
Randolph										
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	19	0	1
1987	0	3	22	1	0	0	0	26	0	2
Richmond										
1986	7	33	*	17	0	0	1	2,813	0	164
1987	1	30	1,859	12	0	0	0	2,283	0	63
Rockdale										
1986	1	33	*	29	0	0	0	500	0	98
1987	1	62	413	17	0	0	0	889	0	124
Schley										
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
1987	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	16	0	1
Screven										
1986	3	4	*	9	0	0	0	66	0	7
1987	0	9	97	3	0	0	0	76	0	5
Seminole										
1986	0	4	*	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
1987	0	3	169	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Spalding										
1986	2	129	*	31	0	0	0	546	0	55
1987	12	144	399	46	0	0	0	720	0	39
Stephens										
1986	0	2	*	5	0	0	0	30	0	4
1987	0	6	178	3	0	0	0	35	0	4
Stewart										
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	24	0	0
1987	1	3	32	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
Sumter										
1986	0	17	*	10	0	0	0	232	0	11
1987	0	15	255	10	0	0	0	359	0	21

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Talbot											
1986	17	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	1
1987	69	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Taliaferro											
1986	9	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
1987	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tattnall											
1986	92	10	4	2	1	1	31	0	0	1	1
1987	275	8	2	0	3	1	30	0	0	0	20
Taylor											
1986	148	53	1	27	1	2	26	0	0	1	2
1987	155	34	6	19	3	0	18	0	0	1	6
Telfair											
1986	24	2	11	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
1987	170	9	14	0	0	1	16	0	0	1	0
Terrell											
1986	161	4	22	4	0	1	42	0	0	7	10
1987	209	8	7	1	2	0	53	0	0	7	7
Thomas											
1986	850	76	119	24	4	1	286	0	0	25	23
1987	1,219	92	130	19	3	0	345	0	0	16	15
Tift											
1986	1,663	373	55	229	39	10	410	0	0	28	97
1987	2,882	416	182	257	47	19	587	0	0	20	233
Toombs											
1986	141	22	10	5	0	1	62	0	0	4	7
1987	518	29	10	4	2	0	45	0	0	4	17
Towns											
1986	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
1987	93	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Treutlen											
1986	41	5	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	8
1987	128	1	0	3	0	0	24	0	0	1	7
Troup											
1986	4,171	741	179	360	90	19	915	0	1	31	194
1987	4,649	656	160	333	70	25	840	0	0	32	292
Turner											
1986	97	17	5	3	1	1	54	0	1	1	2
1987	132	28	11	1	3	2	51	0	0	0	1
Twiggs											
1986	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3
1987	55	2	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	2
Union											
1986	11	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3
1987	127	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2
Upson											
1986	464	107	14	17	8	2	156	0	0	14	49
1987	525	75	10	10	4	2	153	0	1	6	39

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Talbot										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1987	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Taliaferro										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1987	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tattnall										
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	37	0	2
1987	0	1	183	4	0	0	0	21	0	2
Taylor										
1986	0	7	*	1	0	0	0	25	0	2
1987	0	5	43	1	0	0	0	19	0	0
Telfair										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1987	0	2	112	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Terrell										
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	70	0	0
1987	0	2	35	13	0	0	0	71	0	3
Thomas										
1986	0	5	*	34	0	0	0	240	0	13
1987	0	7	253	81	0	0	0	256	0	2
Tift										
1986	1	51	*	6	0	0	0	340	0	24
1987	2	60	499	16	0	0	0	522	0	22
Toombs										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
1987	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	46	0	0
Towns										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1987	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Treutlen										
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
1987	0	0	79	1	0	0	0	10	0	2
Troup										
1986	8	62	*	36	0	0	0	1,510	0	25
1987	13	65	537	88	0	0	0	1,497	0	41
Turner										
1986	0	3	*	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
1987	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Twiggs										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1987	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
Union										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1987	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Upson										
1986	0	6	*	5	0	0	0	86	0	0
1987	2	10	134	3	0	0	0	76	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Walker											
1986	968	106	42	21	9	4	342	0	0	35	60
1987	1,472	116	28	18	8	0	436	0	0	27	27
Walton											
1986	362	34	48	14	3	3	161	0	0	2	16
1987	786	26	47	16	4	3	176	0	0	5	20
Ware											
1986	1,367	249	108	36	45	12	426	0	0	34	102
1987	1,920	269	125	42	37	7	319	0	0	22	121
Warren											
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1987	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washington											
1986	675	87	33	208	1	0	69	0	0	4	27
1987	693	85	57	157	4	2	62	0	0	22	43
Wayne											
1986	298	32	12	9	0	3	155	0	0	3	6
1987	295	11	5	2	3	6	48	0	0	3	31
Webster											
1986	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
1987	36	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeler											
1986	52	8	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
1987	162	2	0	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	17
White											
1986	85	5	0	7	2	0	55	0	0	0	4
1987	275	7	8	11	0	0	52	0	0	0	5
Whitfield											
1986	2,734	306	116	404	23	7	784	0	0	67	187
1987	3,972	375	183	605	41	15	734	0	1	88	165
Wilcox											
1986	34	4	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	3
1987	65	11	3	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	1
Wilkes											
1986	254	31	23	116	0	1	18	0	0	3	12
1987	297	34	26	33	2	0	30	0	0	3	18
Wilkinson											
1986	45	10	0	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	2
1987	94	6	0	1	0	0	27	0	0	1	1
Worth											
1986	170	8	41	10	6	3	20	0	0	4	45
1987	269	7	55	7	4	1	21	0	0	3	19
State Agency											
1986	2,828	54	192	63	20	44	71	0	2	158	1,845
1987	7,433	42	129	42	13	34	30	0	1	125	1,827
Total											
1986	240,003	35,600	9,883	14,972	2,356	1,997	49,795	0	1,411	5,165	14,635
1987	317,771	39,759	10,500	13,458	2,657	2,261	50,299	—	1,041	5,314	16,250

*1986 DUI data unavailable as of publish date.

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1986—1987 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Walker										
1986	0	20	*	10	0	0	0	260	0	59
1987	0	38	386	1	0	0	0	313	0	74
Walton										
1986	0	0	*	13	0	0	0	66	0	2
1987	0	1	403	10	0	0	0	71	0	4
Ware										
1986	0	18	*	10	0	0	0	272	0	55
1987	0	9	473	26	0	0	0	431	0	39
Warren										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1987	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington										
1986	0	23	*	4	0	0	0	211	0	8
1987	0	15	93	6	0	0	0	143	0	4
Wayne										
1986	0	3	*	1	0	0	0	69	0	5
1987	0	4	112	0	0	0	0	68	0	2
Webster										
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1987	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wheeler										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
1987	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
White										
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	5	0	4
1987	0	1	170	2	0	0	0	17	0	2
Whitfield										
1986	1	61	*	60	0	0	0	675	0	43
1987	2	84	660	77	0	0	0	851	0	91
Wilcox										
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
1987	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wilkes										
1986	0	15	*	3	0	0	0	32	0	0
1987	0	5	101	1	0	0	0	43	0	1
Wilkinson										
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
1987	0	1	44	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
Worth										
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	29	0	1
1987	0	0	102	3	0	0	0	45	0	2
State Agency										
1986	15	26	*	182	0	0	0	154	0	2
1987	19	36	4,809	189	0	0	0	134	0	3
Total										
1986	293	3,230	*	3,739	4,981	0	18	87,184	0	4,744
1987	282	4,372	62,724	5,102	3,830	0	74	94,986	0	4,862

* 1986 DUI data unavailable.

The number of arrests for Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance, and Curfew/Loitering violations are included in the arrests for Other Offenses.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Profiles of the current law enforcement employee workforce are based on reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center at the end of 1987. County totals are based upon a compilation of the submitting agencies' employment figures.

County Rankings

For comparative purposes, a law enforcement employee rate (employees per 100,000 persons) was calculated. Fulton County topped the rankings with 459 employees per 100,000 persons, well above the state average of 267. Care should be exercised in making detailed comparisons. However, these figures may be useful in making general manpower assessments.

Note: Data on file at the Georgia P.O.S.T. Council reflects the employment of 13,816 sworn officers by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Tables 42 and 43 reflect only the data reported to GCIC in Annual Reports of Law Enforcement Agency Employees.

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1987

County	Sworn Officers Male	Sworn Officers Female	Civilian Male	Civilian Female	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Appling	22	1	0	1	22	2	24	140
Atkinson	9	0	3	0	12	0	12	186
Bacon	14	1	1	5	15	6	21	207
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Baldwin	22	5	10	16	32	21	53	135
Banks	6	0	0	4	6	4	10	104
Barrow	42	10	0	6	42	16	58	240
Bartow	82	17	4	8	86	25	111	247
Ben Hill	27	0	7	4	34	4	38	210
Berrien	22	0	6	4	28	4	32	219
Bibb	337	41	52	32	389	73	462	292
Bleckley	11	0	0	1	11	1	12	108
Brantley	11	0	3	4	14	4	18	170
Brooks	13	3	0	0	13	3	16	97
Bryan	17	3	0	7	17	10	27	203
Bulloch	34	2	2	4	36	6	42	113
Burke	17	2	3	5	20	7	27	128
Butts	11	2	1	3	12	5	17	109
Calhoun	7	5	0	0	7	5	12	216
Camden	23	3	1	4	24	7	31	208
Candler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Carroll	107	11	18	24	125	35	160	253
Catoosa	43	9	14	9	57	18	75	181
Charlton	12	0	0	5	12	5	17	201
Chatham	521	106	34	111	555	217	772	358
Chattahoochee	5	3	0	1	5	4	9	39
Chattooga	50	7	0	0	50	7	57	256
Cherokee	75	6	2	14	77	20	97	142
Clarke	224	35	16	43	240	78	318	402
Clay	6	0	1	4	7	4	11	291
Clayton	174	33	7	33	181	66	247	138
Clinch	10	0	1	3	11	3	14	204
Cobb	687	64	24	176	711	240	951	270
Coffee	52	4	14	5	66	9	75	255
Colquitt	57	1	9	13	66	14	80	214
Columbia	5	0	4	0	9	0	9	16
Cook	24	1	1	8	25	9	34	238
Coweta	37	3	9	10	46	13	59	135
Crawford	9	5	0	3	9	8	17	178
Crisp	32	4	15	10	47	14	61	292
Dade	13	1	0	0	13	1	14	104
Dawson	10	2	3	0	13	2	15	275
Decatur	43	4	10	7	53	11	64	230
DeKalb	221	30	86	97	307	127	434	83
Dodge	18	2	3	1	21	3	24	136
Dooly	11	0	2	3	13	3	16	139
Dougherty	254	40	6	27	260	67	327	294
Douglas	70	10	4	18	74	28	102	136
Early	22	4	6	5	28	9	37	265
Echols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Effingham	25	2	4	8	29	10	39	180
Elbert	32	1	3	3	35	4	39	197
Emanuel	36	2	4	5	40	7	47	208
Evans	11	0	5	3	16	3	19	209

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1987—Continued

County	Sworn Officers Male	Sworn Officers Female	Civilian Male	Civilian Female	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Fannin	13	0	5	1	18	1	19	124
Fayette	71	6	5	15	76	21	97	184
Floyd	102	9	6	19	108	28	136	165
Forsyth	35	3	11	7	46	10	56	157
Franklin	46	0	7	10	53	10	63	388
Fulton	2,049	350	122	352	2,171	702	2,873	459
Gilmer	20	1	3	7	23	8	31	253
Glascock	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	121
Glynn	126	15	10	21	136	36	172	294
Gordon	52	1	7	9	59	10	69	206
Grady	27	0	7	6	34	6	40	188
Greene	21	2	3	7	24	9	33	264
Gwinnett	395	48	19	118	414	166	580	225
Habersham	42	0	0	0	42	0	42	154
Hall	196	22	4	14	200	36	236	279
Hancock	11	4	0	3	11	7	18	177
Haralson	52	4	4	3	56	7	63	323
Harris	16	1	8	1	24	2	26	141
Hart	24	1	8	1	32	2	34	172
Heard	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	136
Henry	91	10	22	21	113	31	144	297
Houston	132	16	3	35	135	51	186	213
Irwin	14	1	1	4	15	5	20	208
Jackson	40	4	4	8	44	12	56	202
Jasper	14	0	0	8	14	8	22	244
Jeff Davis	14	1	1	4	15	5	20	158
Jefferson	24	6	0	3	24	9	33	170
Jenkins	11	0	0	2	11	2	13	138
Johnson	10	1	0	2	10	3	13	141
Jones	18	2	6	4	24	6	30	151
Lamar	15	7	0	1	15	8	23	175
Lanier	10	0	1	2	11	2	13	216
Laurens	25	1	5	6	30	7	37	92
Lee	12	1	2	2	14	3	17	103
Liberty	39	6	2	10	41	16	57	113
Lincoln	7	0	2	2	9	2	11	150
Long	4	0	0	4	4	4	8	150
Lowndes	75	5	21	23	96	28	124	164
Lumpkin	11	0	0	2	11	2	13	110
McDuffie	10	1	0	0	10	1	11	53
McIntosh	11	1	2	3	13	4	17	198
Macon	21	5	2	10	23	15	38	251
Madison	12	0	4	2	16	2	18	88
Marion	7	0	4	0	11	0	11	200
Meriwether	16	1	5	4	21	5	26	115
Miller	16	1	0	2	16	3	19	253
Mitchell	33	2	6	4	39	6	45	196
Monroe	16	2	0	1	16	3	19	112
Montgomery	5	0	1	3	6	3	9	123
Morgan	9	0	1	4	10	4	14	109
Murray	25	3	2	5	27	8	35	144
Muscogee	433	58	21	68	454	126	580	322
Newton	38	1	2	13	40	14	54	136
Oconee	16	0	8	1	24	1	25	154

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1987—Continued

County	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Oglethorpe	7	0	2	2	9	2	11	113
Paulding	41	5	0	13	41	18	59	183
Peach	41	4	4	10	45	14	59	273
Pickens	16	0	5	4	21	4	25	197
Pierce	17	0	3	2	20	2	22	162
Pike	8	0	0	2	8	2	10	95
Polk	49	5	6	10	55	15	70	207
Pulaski	12	0	3	4	15	4	19	199
Putnam	15	1	5	12	20	13	33	282
Quitman	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	81
Rabun	25	1	3	0	28	1	29	254
Randolph	10	0	1	3	11	3	14	134
Richmond	424	77	26	47	450	124	574	287
Rockdale	89	14	3	22	92	36	128	242
Schley	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	108
Screven	13	1	0	1	13	2	15	98
Seminole	12	2	1	6	13	8	21	204
Spalding	108	9	8	18	116	27	143	271
Stephens	30	1	0	7	30	8	38	170
Stewart	14	0	1	3	15	3	18	312
Sumter	60	6	1	13	61	19	80	254
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Taliaferro	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	103
Tattnall	16	1	6	4	22	5	27	134
Taylor	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	111
Telfair	14	0	6	5	20	5	25	213
Terrell	15	2	1	3	16	5	21	164
Thomas	63	4	5	14	68	18	86	209
Tift	55	1	3	11	58	12	70	192
Toombs	42	4	2	6	44	10	54	218
Towns	7	0	3	1	10	1	11	181
Treutlen	9	5	3	1	12	6	18	281
Troup	114	18	8	15	122	33	155	289
Turner	6	0	0	1	6	1	7	69
Twiggs	9	0	0	3	9	3	12	117
Union	9	0	0	1	9	1	10	93
Upson	44	6	5	4	49	10	59	218
Walker	63	8	10	24	73	32	105	179
Walton	62	4	1	20	63	24	87	237
Ware	64	12	2	27	66	39	105	266
Warren	5	0	1	1	6	1	7	103
Washington	18	2	0	4	18	6	24	119
Wayne	38	3	5	3	43	6	49	216
Webster	2	0	2	1	4	1	5	205
Wheeler	4	0	0	1	4	1	5	90
White	21	3	4	1	25	4	29	257
Whitfield	95	5	21	27	116	32	148	207
Wilcox	12	0	1	4	13	4	17	208
Wilkes	18	1	5	2	23	3	26	223
Wilkinson	14	0	3	4	17	4	21	187
Worth	21	2	5	6	26	8	34	167
State Agency	1,064	41	328	784	1,392	825	2,217	
Total	11,080	1,336	1,257	2,771	12,337	4,107	16,444	267

Table 43

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1987

County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Person	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	459	Evans	209	Harris	141
Clarke	402	Thomas	209	Johnson	141
Franklin	388	Camden	208	Appling	140
Chatham	358	Emanuel	208	Dooley	139
Haralson	323	Irwin	208	Clayton	138
Muscogee	322	Wilcox	208	Jenkins	138
Stewart	312	Bacon	207	Dodge	136
Henry	297	Polk	207	Douglas	136
Dougherty	294	Whitfield	207	Heard	136
Glynn	294	Gordon	206	Newton	136
Bibb	292	Webster	205	Baldwin	135
Crisp	292	Clinch	204	Coweta	135
Clay	291	Seminole	204	Randolph	134
Troup	289	Bryan	203	Tattnall	134
Richmond	287	Jackson	202	Burke	128
Putnam	282	Charlton	201	Fannin	124
Treutlen	281	Marion	200	Montgomery	123
Hall	279	Pulaski	199	Glascock	121
Dawson	275	McIntosh	198	Washington	119
Peach	273	Elbert	197	Twiggs	117
Spalding	271	Pickens	197	Meriwether	115
Cobb	270	Mitchell	196	Bulloch	113
Ware	266	Tift	192	Liberty	113
Early	265	Grady	188	Oglethorpe	113
Greene	264	Wilkinson	187	Monroe	112
White	257	Atkinson	186	Taylor	111
Chattooga	256	Fayette	184	Lumpkin	110
Coffee	255	Paulding	183	Butts	109
Rabun	254	Catoosa	181	Morgan	109
Sumter	254	Towns	181	Bleckley	108
Carroll	253	Effingham	180	Schley	108
Gilmer	253	Walker	179	Banks	104
Miller	253	Crawford	178	Dade	104
Macon	251	Hancock	177	Lee	103
Bartow	247	Lamar	175	Taliaferro	103
Jasper	244	Hart	172	Warren	103
Rockdale	242	Brantley	170	Screven	98
Barrow	240	Jefferson	170	Brooks	97
Cook	238	Stephens	170	Pike	95
Walton	237	Worth	167	Union	93
Decator	230	Floyd	165	Laurens	92
Gwinnett	225	Lowndes	164	Wheeler	90
Wilkes	223	Terrell	164	Madison	88
Berrien	219	Pierce	162	Dekalb	83
Toombs	218	Jeff Davis	158	Quitman	81
Upson	218	Forsyth	157	Turner	69
Calhoun	216	Habersham	154	McDuffie	53
Lanier	216	Oconee	154	Chattahoochee	39
Wayne	216	Jones	151	Columbia	16
Colquitt	214	Lincoln	150	Baker	0
Houston	213	Long	150	Candler	0
Telfair	213	Murray	144	Echols	0
Ben Hill	210	Cherokee	142	Talbot	0

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

IN MEMORIAM

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation joins the criminal justice community of the state of Georgia in extending sincere sympathy to the families of the following law enforcement officers who gave their lives while protecting and serving the citizens of their community during 1987.

WILLIE DONALD CAMERON, SERGEANT
Atlanta Police Bureau

Shot and killed with a handgun while working an extra security job.

BRUCE WILLIFORD, DEPUTY SHERIFF
Richmond County Sheriff's Department

Slain with a handgun while attempting to serve a warrant.

OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 44 are taken from reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 18 deaths during the period 1983 - 1987. The five year trend indicates a significant increase in 1984, followed by slight variances in 1985 and 1986 and a sizable decrease in 1987.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted have increased four of the last five years. The exception was 1985 when the total dropped by 0.7% from 1984. Changes in the individual type of activities that define assaults on law enforcement officers are as varied as the activities themselves. They have not followed the same pattern as the total number over the last five years. However, the ranking of activities by the number of assaults occurring has remained fairly constant. In 1983, "attempting other arrests" resulted in the highest number of assaults, but in 1987 the category of "all others" was reported for most of the assaults.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (cutting tools, firearms, other weapons; Figure 6B), officers were most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

The number of reported personal injuries sustained by law enforcement personnel during assaults over the five year period 1983-1987 has increased. Most of the injuries were sustained between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m..

Table 44

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED, 1983—1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total number of officers killed	1	5	4	6	2
Officers assaulted					
Type of activity					
Attempting other arrests	344	351	334	357	375
Responding to disturbance calls	189	213	203	201	299
Traffic pursuits and other stops	123	68	85	111	165
Handling, transporting and custody	93	144	141	107	125
All others	340	325	330	336	416
Yearly total	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112	1,380
Type of weapon					
Firearm	72	77	43	83	95
Knife or cutting instrument	21	33	39	40	36
Other dangerous weapons	81	72	88	83	94
Hands, fist or feet	915	919	923	906	1,155
Yearly total	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112	1,380
Injury					
Officers with personal injuries	275	332	327	310	460
Officers without personal injuries	814	769	766	802	920
Yearly total	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112	1,380
Type of assignment					
Alone	459	479	477	461	511
Assisted	630	622	616	651	869
Yearly total	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112	1,380
Time of assaults					
Daytime (6:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.)	326	329	278	286	374
Nighttime (6:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.)	763	772	815	826	1,006
Yearly total	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112	1,380
Total number cleared	1,050	1,051	1,011	1,025	1,199

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 22 A

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

FIVE YEAR TREND

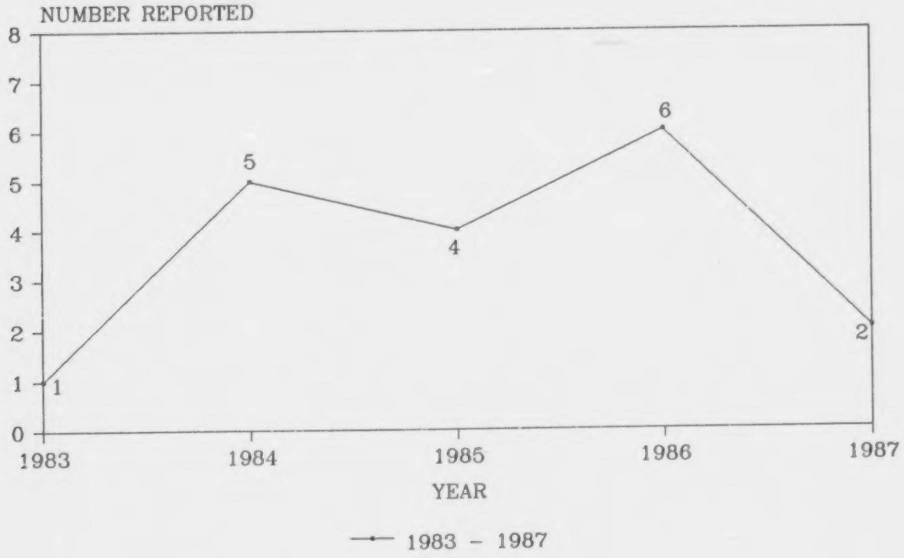
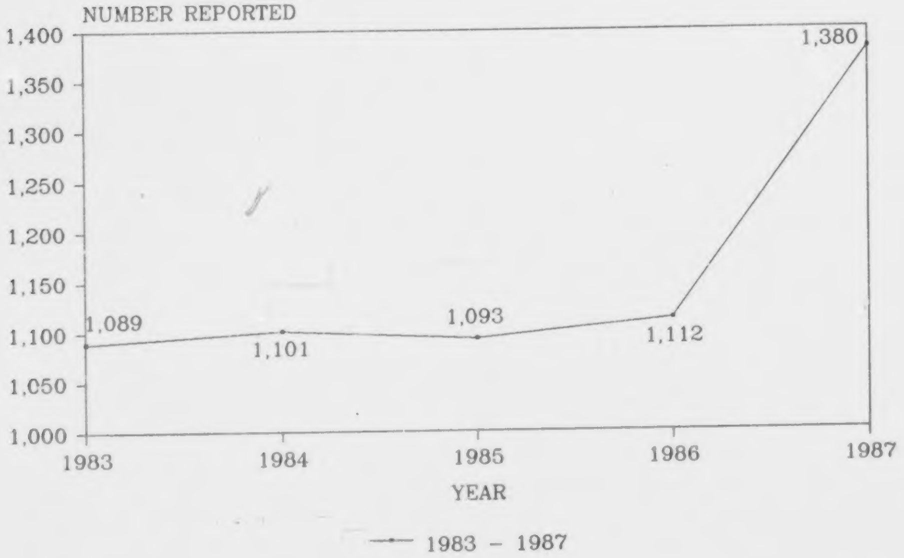


Figure 22 B

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

FIVE YEAR TREND



PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Comprehensive data on traffic fatalities are available from the Georgia Department of Public Safety Accident Reporting data base. Figures indicate that in 1987 more traffic fatalities occurred than in any of the previous four years. Total fatalities increased by 62 over 1986 figures, while DUI related fatalities decreased by 60.

The effect of alcohol use while driving has received much media attention in recent years. Tables 45 and 46 provide data on fatal accidents and fatalities caused by DUI (blood alcohol content of .10 or greater).

Additional data are provided for fatalities by month, location and type (Table 47) and holiday traffic deaths in 1986 and 1987 (Table 48). Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large proportion of deaths on our highways. In 1987, Labor Day was the most costly with a total of 24 fatalities in 78 hours.

Figure 23

TRAFFIC FATALITIES
1983 - 1987

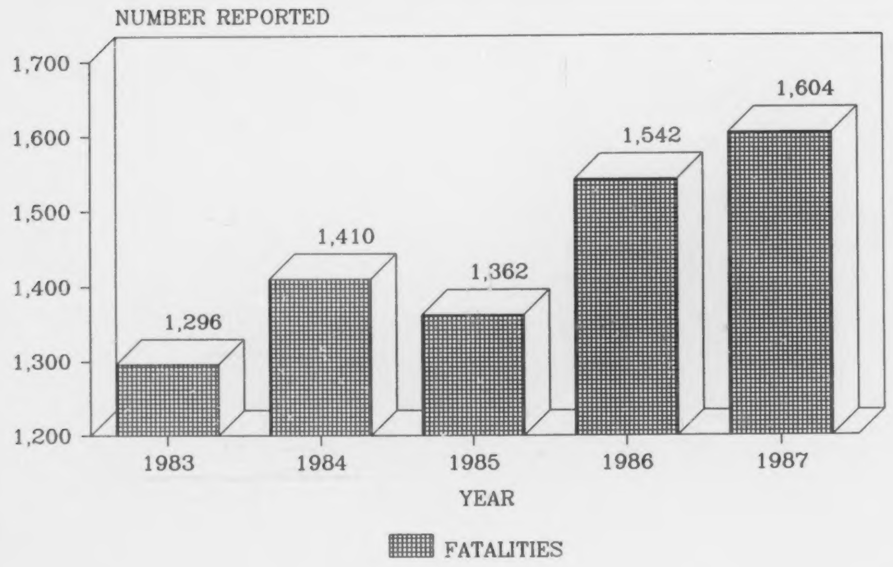


Figure 24

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH
1987

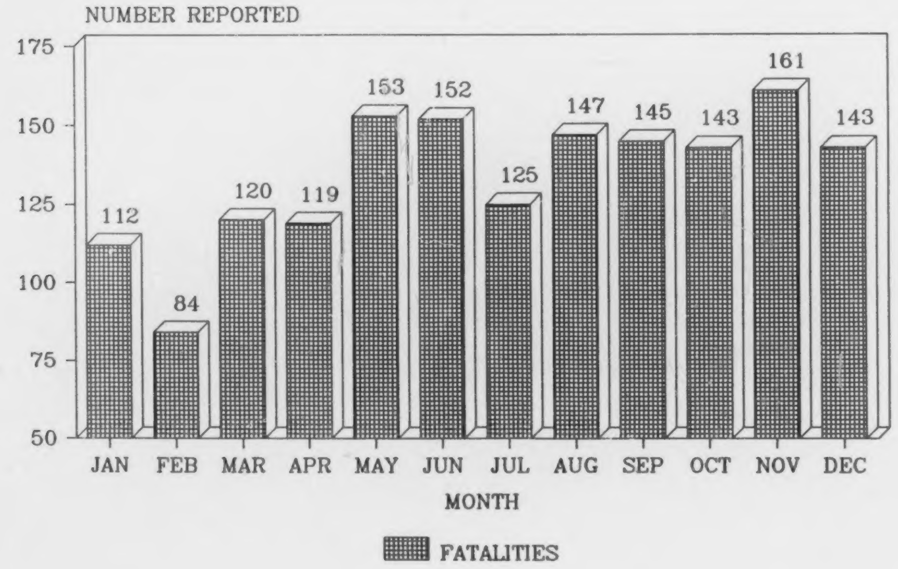


Table 45

FATAL ACCIDENTS* INVOLVING DUI, 1983 — 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total Fatal Accidents	1,157	1,260	1,224	1,387	1,446
DUI Related Fatal Accidents	399	452	369	478	503
% of Fatal Accidents — DUI Related	34.5%	35.9%	30.1%	34.5%	34.8%

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedal-cylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 46

FATALITIES* INVOLVING DUI, 1983 — 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total Fatalities	1,296	1,410	1,362	1,542	1,604
DUI Related Fatalities	454	515	424	539	568
% of Fatalities — DUI Related	35.0%	36.5%	31.1%	35.0%	35.4%

*The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedal-cylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 47

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION, & TYPE

1986 — 1987

Month	Rural		Urban		Total		Pedestrian		Motorcycle		Other Vehicles		Total	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
January	75	92	31	20	106	112	19	15	4	2	83	95	106	112
February	74	68	28	16	102	84	15	14	4	4	83	66	102	84
March	79	95	26	25	105	120	12	26	7	3	86	91	105	120
April	76	97	18	22	94	119	11	12	6	6	77	101	94	119
May	92	124	30	29	122	153	14	19	8	4	100	130	122	153
June	134	124	32	28	166	152	23	22	11	15	132	115	166	152
July	101	104	28	21	129	125	20	15	8	2	101	108	129	125
August	124	117	41	30	165	147	10	16	17	5	138	126	165	147
September	92	132	39	13	131	145	21	15	4	4	106	126	131	145
October	112	100	37	43	149	143	22	16	4	7	123	120	149	143
November	100	127	31	34	131	161	22	28	2	4	107	129	131	161
December	105	114	37	29	142	143	32	19	5	5	105	119	142	143
Total	1,164	1,294	378	310	1,542	1,604	221	217	80	61	1,241	1,326	1,542	1,604

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 48

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1986 — 1987

Holiday	Accidents		Injuries		Fatalities		Hours	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Memorial Day	1,665	1,678	705	725	13	22	78	78
Fourth of July	1,500	1,915	550	829	10	12	78	78
Labor Day	1,903	2,160	714	888	24	24	78	78
Thanksgiving	2,717	2,560	901	919	25	13	102	102
Christmas	1,283	2,502	419	938	6	17	54	102
New Years	1,055	2,331	392	731	9	17	54	102
Total	10,123	13,146	3,681	5,030	87	105	444	540

1986 — One fatality every 5.1 holiday hours
1987 — One fatality every 5.1 holiday hours
Source: Department of Public Safety

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation was created in 1937. The initial charter authorized the establishment of a State Bureau of Identification to maintain fingerprint and criminal history information and the employment of individuals trained as criminal investigators to assist local law enforcement officers throughout the State. Today, the GBI provides a wide variety of law enforcement services statewide, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing crime patterns and needs of the law enforcement community in this State and in neighboring states.

The GBI has four operating divisions:

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This Division is charged with conducting investigations upon request of Superior Court Judges, District Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, or at the direction of the Governor into violations of State laws. The Division is heavily involved in the investigation of drug traffic and organized crime, as well as its work with local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of traditional crimes, such as robbery, burglary, homicide, etc. The Division is headed by a GBI Deputy Director and is divided into three main sections: Special Operations, consisting of specialized squads based in Atlanta; Field Operations, consisting of 13 regional offices and the statewide Drug Enforcement Section which, among other functions, operates four Regional Drug Enforcement Offices.

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

The Georgia Crime Information Center maintains the computerized repository of criminal history information, and manages the statewide communications network used by criminal justice agencies throughout the state and is the interface with the National Crime Information Center. Reports of criminal investigations and crimes are forwarded to the Georgia Crime Information Center. GCIC computers enable law enforcement agencies to check for criminal reports on suspects, check for stolen items, such as guns, equipment, motor vehicles, etc., and to transmit lookouts and other important messages from agency to agency or to all agencies quickly.
GCIC assists both state and local law enforcement agencies in ongoing criminal investigations by developing suspect lists through access to computerized criminal justice data.

GCIC has recently acquired the hardware associated with the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). Steps are now being taken to have the system fully operational during 1989. AFIS technology will permit experts to search single latent fingerprints found at crime scenes against the master fingerprint file which contains all fingerprint and criminal history information for known criminal offenders in Georgia.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

The Division of Forensic Sciences furnishes forensic support for all law enforcement agencies, including drug identification, firearm identification, criminalistic, toxicology, etc. The Division has branch laboratories in Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Savannah, and Moultrie. The Division Director is also the Chief Medical Examiner for the State. Reports of post-mortem examinations of persons who die outside a physician's care are processed through the Division of Forensic Sciences.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division furnishes financial, logistic, and personnel support services for the entire Bureau.

Table 49

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PRODUCTIVITY DATA — 1987

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Criminal Investigations	5,998
Assistance Rendered Cases	3,879
Total Cases	9,877
Polygraph Examinations Conducted	3,440
Arrests	5,015
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	$3,239,946
Contraband Seized	$142,430,341

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Criminal Justice Agency Audits Completed	415
Terminal Operators Certified/Recertified	11
Active Mainframe Computer Programs	750
Program/System Developments & Modifications	47
Fingerprint Processing Time (Days)	10
Criminal Fingerprint Cards Processed	283,379
Civil Fingerprint Cards Processed	23,769
CCH Records Initiated/Updated	517,159
CCH Records Disseminated	185,671
UCR Reports Received	1,094,581
Blank Forms Distributed	3,041,580
State/Local Agency Assistance Projects	5,687
Training Hours Presented	694
Personnel Trained	2,490
CJIS Network Transactions	44,856,916
Terminal Response Time (Seconds)	18.7

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Number of Cases:	
Atlanta	43,662
Savannah	5,672
Columbus	3,953
Augusta	3,927
Moultrie	4,989
Macon	4,101
Total	66,304
Court Appearances:	
Hours reported	7,575
Crime Scene Processed:	
Hours reported	1,167
Types of Cases:	
Pathology	1,314
Handwriting	2,298
Criminalistics	6,227
Serology	3,552
Drug ID	22,262
Toxicology	8,898
Latent Prints	2,877
Implied Consent	14,902
Non-Lab	3,974
Number of Autopsies Performed:	746

Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

II COURTS

INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the Constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violations and other offenses as may be provided by law. The courts of Georgia comprise a unified judicial system.

Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction in other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties has a superior court, such courts being organized by single or multiple county judicial circuits. Currently there are 135 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits divided into ten administrative districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by a District Attorney elected on a circuit-wide basis.

State Courts

State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. As of July 1, 1987, 63 state courts operated in 62 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth counties are served by one court). Of the 85 judges presiding, 35 were full time state court judges; two were full time associate judges and 48 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by a Solicitor elected on a county-wide basis.

Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, administration of estates, appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other dependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings, acting as a court of inquiry, hearing traffic cases and trying violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed noncapital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd County, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six year terms by their counties' superior court judges. As of July 7, 1988, there were 11 full-time juvenile court judges and 40 part-time judges serving the state's 59 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, a judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. A magistrate court exists in each county of the state and serves as a court of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively committed to some other court or officer.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the Court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the State and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety of civil matters.

Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, the arm of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate and juvenile courts. Prosecutorial data are not available for the principal courts. Caseload data are not yet available for the magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts. Note: In 1985 AOC began compiling statistics according to calendar year, some tables reflect this change.

Figure 25

Georgia Judicial Administrative Districts

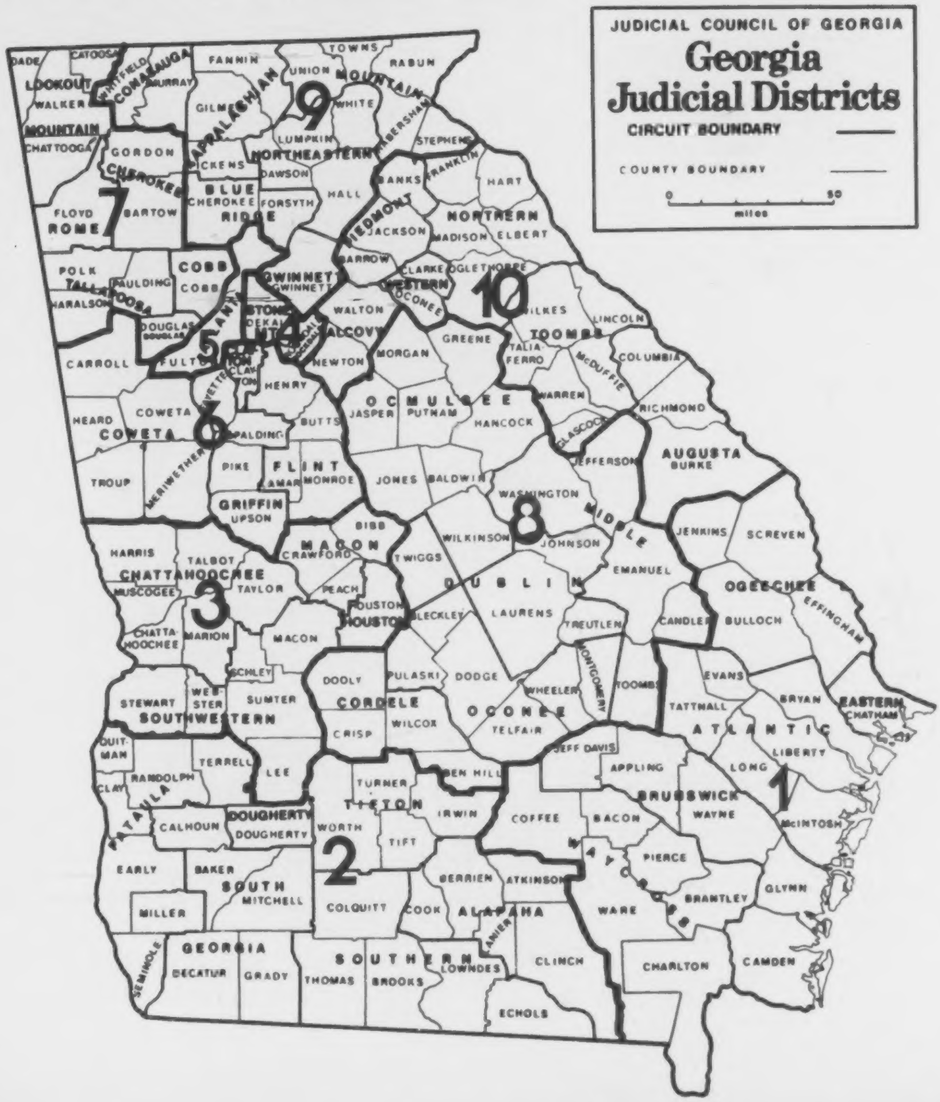


Figure 26

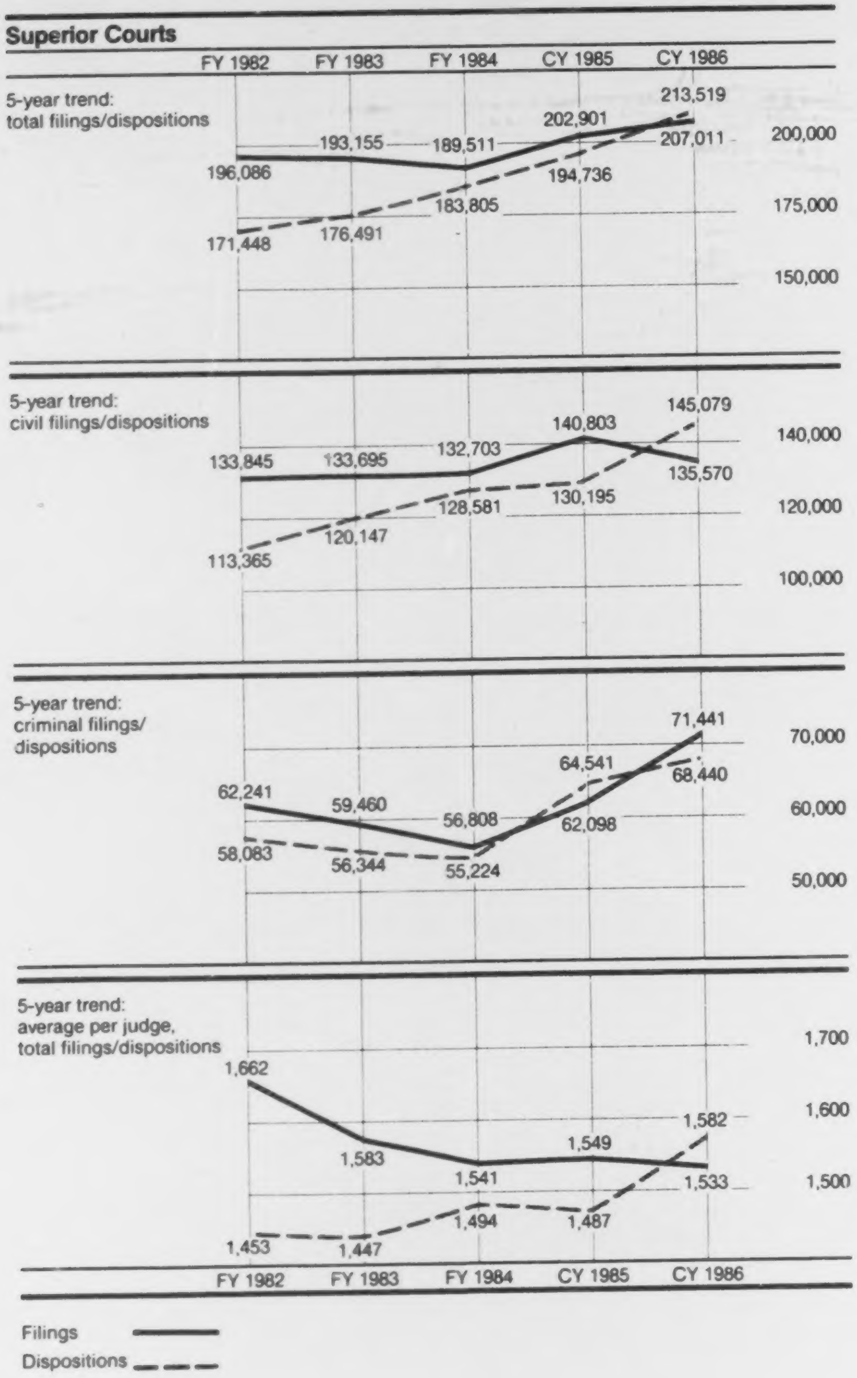

Superior Courts
FY 1982
FY 1983
FY 1984
CY 1985
CY 1986
5-year trend: total filings/dispositions
196,086
193,155
189,511
202,901
207,011
171,448
176,491
183,805
194,736
213,519
200,000
175,000
150,000
5-year trend: civil filings/dispositions
133,845
133,695
132,703
140,803
135,570
113,365
120,147
128,581
130,195
145,079
140,000
120,000
100,000
5-year trend: criminal filings/ dispositions
62,241
59,460
56,808
62,098
71,441
58,083
56,344
55,224
64,541
68,440
70,000
60,000
50,000
5-year trend: average per judge, total filings/dispositions
1,662
1,583
1,541
1,549
1,533
1,453
1,447
1,494
1,487
1,582
1,700
1,600
1,500
FY 1982
FY 1983
FY 1984
CY 1985
CY 1986
Filings
Dispositions

Table 50

CY 1986 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

Circuit	Total Criminal Filed	Total Criminal Disposed	Felony Filed	Felony Disposed	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed
Alapaha	3,235	2,999	1,017	969	2,200	2,012
Alcovy	2,019	1,570	711	565	1,140	837
Appalachian	956	855	259	241	648	565
Atlanta	2,444	7,392	6,765	6,717	34	30
Atlantic	1,827	1,797	590	684	1,163	1,039
Augusta	1,989	1,661	1,193	1,035	615	445
Blue Ridge	604	557	486	448	57	48
Brunswick	1,768	1,437	962	795	754	590
Chattahoochee	2,240	1,968	1,443	1,265	676	582
Cherokee	1,466	1,372	555	553	762	670
Clayton	1,505	1,522	981	1,040	310	268
Cobb	2,354	2,458	1,984	1,858	200	430
Conasauga	1,782	2,031	435	534	1,162	1,312
Cordele	943	823	421	328	419	392
Coweta	1,379	1,330	930	893	306	294
Dougherty	1,275	1,083	1,065	874	1	0
Douglas	1,177	1,028	462	374	666	605
Dublin	1,328	1,407	318	350	943	990
Eastern	1,577	1,552	1,437	1,406	12	18
Flint	998	915	479	436	451	411
Griffin	1,608	1,519	906	876	578	519
Gwinnett	951	1,099	820	967	23	24
Houston	426	398	273	248	71	68
Lookout Mountain	2,212	1,996	700	744	1,486	1,226
Macon	1,593	1,605	1,201	1,179	183	217
Middle	738	812	581	654	34	35
Mountain	726	705	378	372	256	241
Northeastern	1,730	1,540	742	624	896	824
Northern	1,272	1,265	524	495	674	696
Ocmulgee	2,860	2,648	1,086	1,017	1,672	1,529
Oconee	1,221	1,328	462	516	681	734
Ogeechee	944	924	833	817	23	19
Pataula	921	906	516	496	335	340
Piedmont	879	898	389	376	434	466
Rockdale	810	907	192	214	557	632
Rome	1,738	1,644	395	451	1,227	1,077
Southern	1,604	1,523	1,235	1,134	178	198
South Georgia	692	646	504	461	77	74
Southwestern	977	955	539	519	270	268
Stone Mountain	3,502	3,609	3,281	3,388	0	0
Tallapoosa	1,779	1,629	442	446	1,280	1,126
Tifton	906	748	522	405	313	272
Toombs	1,630	1,592	275	283	1,259	1,213
Waycross	1,080	1,120	592	596	307	343
Western	776	667	598	499	55	45
TOTAL	71,441	68,440	40,479	39,142	25,388	23,724
AVERAGE PER JUDGE**	529	507	300	290	188	176

* These totals include 5,574 probation revocations not categorized in the six case types.

** Based on 135 superior court judges.

Table 50

CY 1986 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

Total Civil		General Civil		Domestic Relations		Total Caseload		Total Open Caseload
Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
1,318	1,354	666	686	652	668	4,553	4,353	1,357
2,477	2,360	1,032	975	1,445	1,385	4,496	3,930	3,074
976	1,095	532	589	444	506	1,932	1,950	1,362
10,237	11,083	4,006	4,428	6,231	6,655	17,681	18,475	7,794
2,856	2,444	1,170	982	1,686	1,462	4,683	4,241	1,469
6,861	7,113	1,595	1,827	5,266	5,286	8,850	8,774	8,317
1,920	1,819	540	462	1,380	1,357	2,524	2,376	1,207
2,829	3,075	1,233	1,398	1,596	1,677	4,597	4,512	2,387
5,744	5,840	1,537	1,661	4,207	4,179	7,984	7,808	2,970
2,517	2,706	1,229	1,374	1,288	1,332	3,983	4,078	2,675
3,271	3,383	746	719	2,525	2,664	4,776	4,905	2,573
7,670	9,191	1,576	1,559	6,094	7,632	10,024	11,649	4,523
2,850	2,810	1,179	1,107	1,671	1,703	4,632	4,841	1,866
1,666	1,487	880	752	786	735	2,609	2,301	1,082
4,075	4,739	1,410	2,001	2,665	2,738	5,454	6,069	3,240
2,193	2,037	864	795	1,329	1,242	3,468	3,120	1,594
2,211	2,399	1,306	1,317	905	1,082	3,388	3,427	3,040
2,144	2,553	927	1,244	1,217	1,309	3,472	3,960	1,238
4,091	3,372	1,598	1,279	2,493	2,093	5,668	4,924	1,979
2,437	2,512	1,296	1,405	1,141	1,107	3,435	3,427	2,622
3,091	3,684	1,519	1,976	1,572	1,708	4,699	5,203	2,462
5,024	5,658	1,621	1,819	3,403	3,839	5,975	6,757	1,590
1,729	1,968	464	561	1,265	1,407	2,155	2,366	1,564
3,028	3,584	987	1,249	2,041	2,335	5,240	5,580	3,330
4,052	3,723	1,465	1,536	2,587	2,187	5,645	5,328	2,784
2,430	2,361	1,045	1,060	1,385	1,301	3,168	3,173	1,746
1,577	1,681	598	621	979	1,060	2,303	2,386	691
2,775	3,502	1,186	1,401	1,589	2,101	4,505	5,042	2,005
1,618	1,725	654	683	964	1,042	2,890	2,990	1,885
3,408	3,386	2,078	2,103	1,330	1,283	6,268	6,034	2,959
1,464	1,547	697	736	767	811	2,685	2,875	595
1,912	2,202	1,054	1,176	858	1,026	2,856	3,126	977
1,545	1,417	827	764	718	653	2,466	2,323	919
1,751	2,159	790	1,077	961	1,082	2,630	3,057	1,574
919	1,542	641	1,087	278	455	1,729	2,449	866
2,434	2,698	1,030	1,252	1,404	1,446	4,172	4,342	3,277
3,861	3,851	1,782	1,751	2,079	2,100	5,465	5,374	812
2,282	2,025	1,138	988	1,144	1,037	2,974	2,671	2,516
2,059	2,498	1,005	1,292	1,054	1,206	3,036	3,453	982
7,877	9,724	1,909	2,395	5,968	7,329	11,379	13,333	7,933
2,733	2,910	1,335	1,467	1,398	1,443	4,512	4,539	2,575
2,001	1,844	960	832	1,041	1,012	2,907	2,592	1,790
1,091	1,434	446	577	645	857	2,721	3,026	1,264
2,651	2,527	1,175	1,109	1,476	1,416	3,731	3,647	1,831
1,915	2,057	745	814	1,170	1,243	2,691	2,724	1,512
135,570	145,079	52,473	56,886	83,097	88,193	207,011*	213,519*	106,871
1,004	1,075	387	421	616	653	1,533	1,582	792

Figure 27

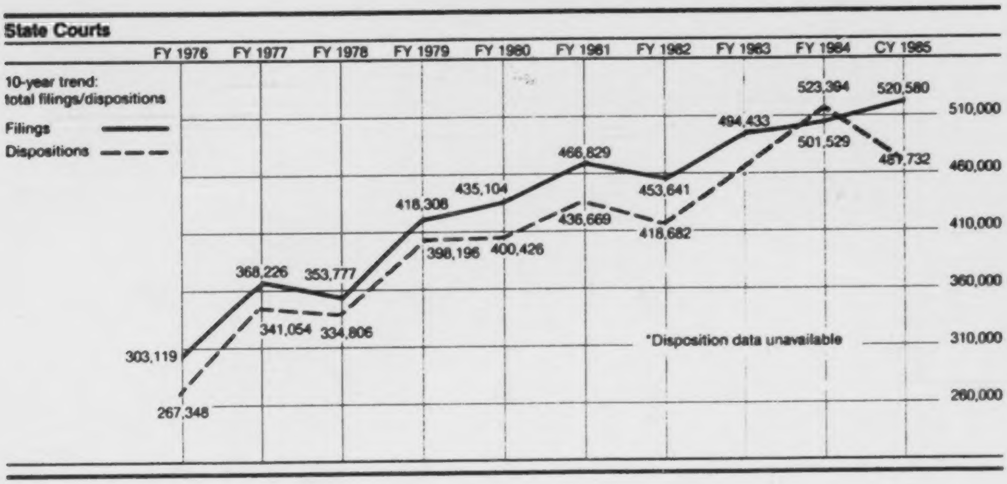


Table 51

CY 1987* State Court Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Civil Filed	Civil Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Carroll	763	574	4,834	3,208	N/A	N/A	5,597	3,782
Cobb	4,004	4,370	54,574	47,008	23,061	19,745	81,639	71,123
Colquitt	754	915	968	2,526	40	34	1,762	3,475
DeKalb	5,797	4,156	5,030	3,401	51,209	45,681	62,036	53,238
Fulton	15,373	12,153	5,878	5,878	42,923	42,404	64,174	60,435
Habersham	613	571	1,039	853	95	81	1,747	1,505
Lowndes	1,704	1,733	9,461	8,987	193	155	11,358	10,875
Pierce	267	256	641	641	17	16	925	913
Richmond	1,217	1,655	3,417	6,173	355	254	4,989	8,082
Sumter	1,007	883	1,147	1,144	60	55	2,214	2,082
Tift	1,276	1,052	4,606	3,904	147	166	6,029	5,122
Washington	367	282	416	347	11	7	794	636
Worth	211	176	1,658	1,569	68	63	1,937	1,808

* Data is for period 1/1/87 to 9/30/87

Figure 28

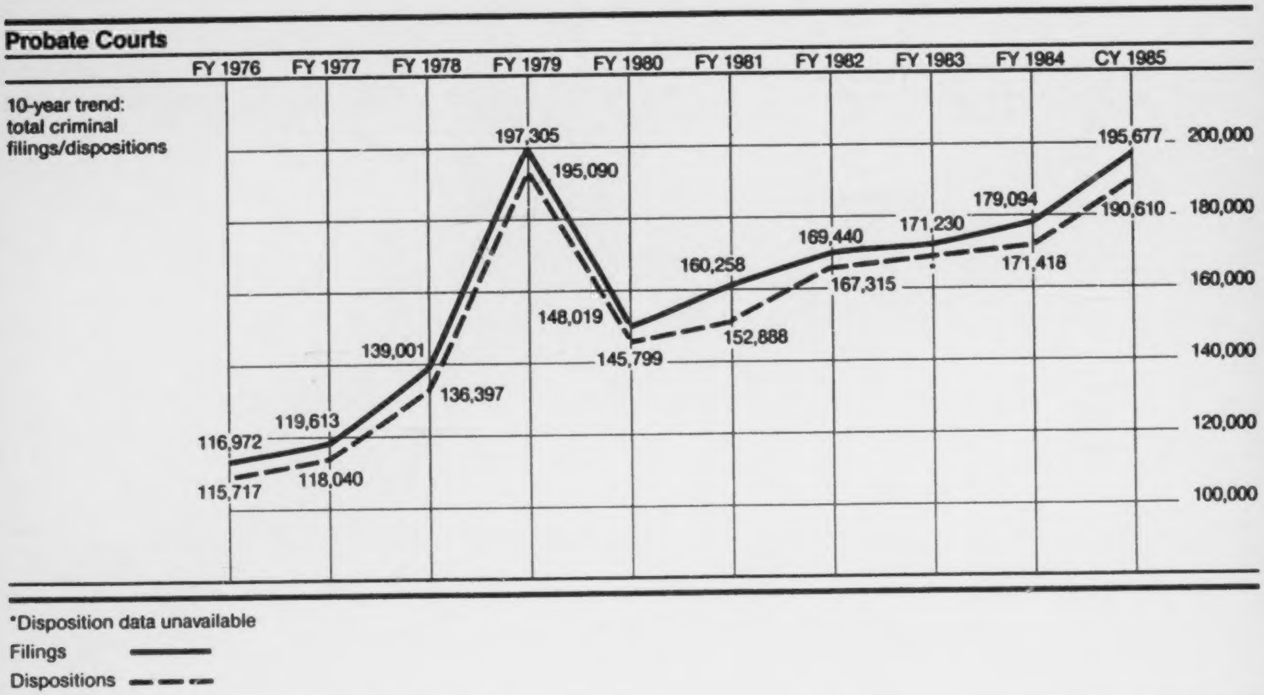


Table 52

CY 1987* Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries filed)

County	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeus Corpus	Licenses		Total Civil
			Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol	
Atkinson	6	1	1	11	9	3	6	0	51	46	134
Bacon	9	2	2	9	7	2	9	0	91	29	160
Banks	9	1	0	15	14	4	0	0	55	40	138
Barrow	9	6	1	34	19	3	34	0	165	78	349
Ben Hill	7	4	1	39	7	4	10	0	127	38	237
Bibb	58	13	18	330	76	25	128	1	1,216	119	1,984
Bleckley	1	4	0	17	3	2	0	0	83	82	192
Brantley	6	5	1	13	5	4	0	0	78	46	158
Bryan	8	1	0	20	17	1	15	0	48	66	176
Butts	5	3	0	36	12	3	6	0	106	54	225
Candler	9	1	0	12	9	0	3	0	47	4	85
Charlton	4	2	0	5	7	2	4	0	1,014	4	1,042
Cherokee	21	7	9	108	31	12	17	0	465	233	903
Clarke	47	9	13	131	55	11	69	0	525	151	1,011
Clayton	62	21	10	214	205	53	85	0	1,823	474	2,947
Clinch	5	1	1	13	3	5	0	0	50	14	92
Cobb	97	40	22	614	156	56	92	3	3,460	922	5,462
Coffee	18	8	2	46	12	5	0	0	248	78	417
Colquitt	9	13	1	60	9	8	15	0	298	51	464
Cook	7	0	0	19	5	1	18	0	116	33	199
Coweta	11	8	3	68	16	13	40	0	271	98	528
Crawford	2	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	45	51	115
Crisp	10	8	1	40	9	1	17	0	160	49	295
Dawson	5	5	0	12	10	0	6	0	53	56	147
Decatur	0	3	2	9	2	0	0	0	63	21	100

Table 52

CY 1987* Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries filed)

County	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeus Corpus	Licenses		Total Civil
			Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol	
DeKalb	133	99	134	758	296	111	175	10	4,122	1,087	6,925
Dougherty	19	7	9	16[illegible]	74	5	68	0	866	214	1,426
Douglas	22	8	0	78	47	22	17	0	614	238	1,046
Early	6	0	0	28	1	0	13	0	51	23	122
Echols	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	6
Emanuel	46	29	7	98	40	3	90	0	239	450	1,002
Fannin	11	3	2	17	4	8	0	0	79	54	178
Fayette	2	5	0	22	8	2	1	0	125	42	207
Floyd	38	16	11	174	32	14	168	0	537	112	1,102
Forsyth	36	5	1	194	48	7	0	0	1,095	792	2,178
Fulton	286	242	177	1,171	824	99	25	0	5,444	1,823	10,091
Glynn	44	9	10	131	50	24	87	0	585	232	1,172
Grady	12	5	1	32	9	4	21	9	144	34	271
Gwinnett	62	27	8	274	146	34	58	0	2,337	738	3,684
Habersham	12	3	2	48	14	2	26	0	161	40	308
Hall	36	14	5	175	36	19	42	0	669	214	1,210
Haralson	23	0	0	38	10	3	30	0	231	120	455
Harris	6	5	2	38	10	4	0	0	140	97	302
Jackson	15	5	2	57	18	13	14	0	214	100	438
Lanier	1	2	0	11	4	0	6	0	35	13	72
Laurens	10	13	8	69	20	6	40	0	233	107	506
Lee	4	2	0	15	16	0	0	1	77	34	149
Liberty	50	3	0	25	72	4	26	0	464	40	684
Lowndes	44	14	6	125	26	12	24	0	808	182	1,241
Mitchell	5	3	0	33	8	0	0	0	102	45	196
Morgan	4	3	4	21	3	2	15	0	69	16	137
Muscogee	139	21	14	367	184	50	68	0	1,659	241	2,743
Oglethorpe	5	7	0	24	5	4	3	0	60	37	145
Paulding	14	2	1	50	21	7	0	0	293	103	491
Pickens	8	4	2	24	2	2	27	0	91	78	238
Pike	0	2	0	20	1	0	0	0	72	32	127
Putnam	7	3	4	23	5	2	10	0	84	38	176
Quitman	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	19	9	36
Rockdale	11	20	9	71	57	7	1	0	411	209	796
Seminole	3	5	0	21	2	0	10	2	603	21	667
Spalding	17	12	1	105	31	12	44	0	457	131	810
Stewart	4	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	30	0	46
Telfair	7	0	6	9	2	2	21	0	67	34	148
Terrell	3	2	1	20	8	0	0	0	57	45	136
Thomas	14	6	3	95	16	1	327	0	356	57	875
Tift	9	5	1	58	15	4	28	0	290	85	495
Towns	1	5	1	14	7	1	0	0	38	61	128
Turner	13	4	0	27	15	2	2	0	51	20	134
Union	6	3	0	14	9	2	0	0	88	85	207
Walker	13	15	8	129	57	18	36	0	197	66	539
Washington	6	2	3	31	7	2	9	0	131	38	229
Webster	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	17	20	41
Wheeler	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	36	7	50
White	5	3	0	26	7	3	7	0	83	61	195
Worth	12	4	0	43*	14	5	8	0	149	52	287

* Data is for period 1-1-87 to 9-30-87.

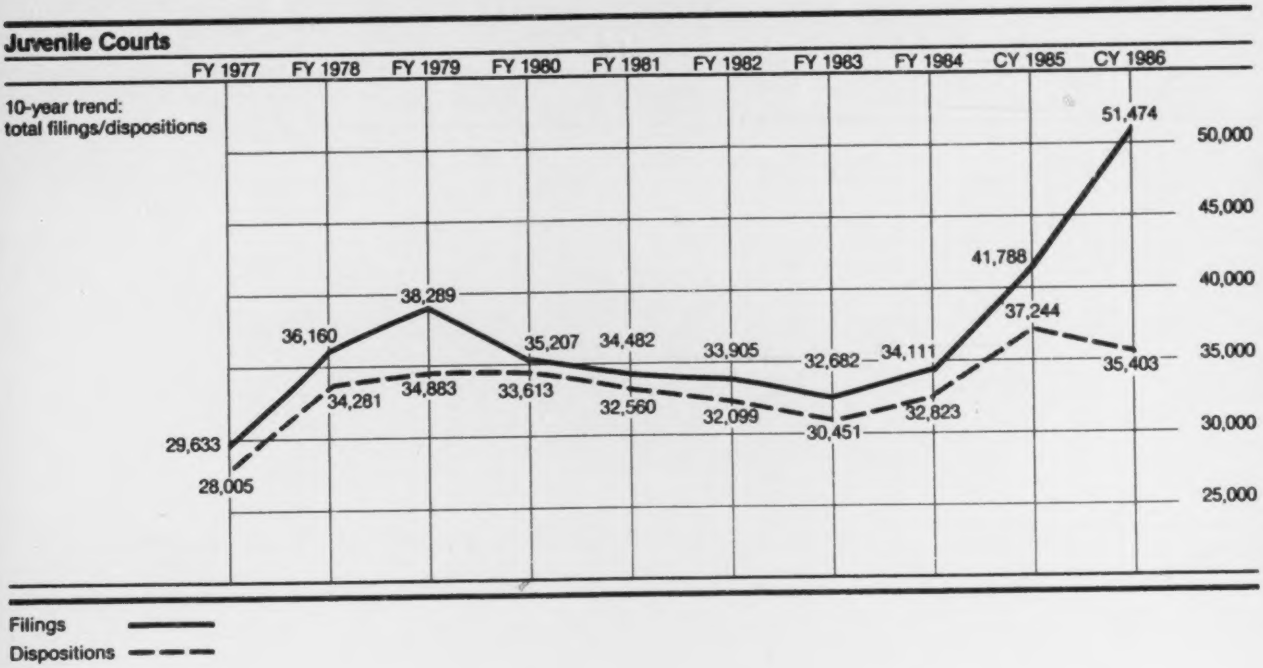
Table 53

CY 1987* Probate Court Criminal Caseload (Docket entries)

	Misdemeanor		Traffic		Total Caseload	
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Atkinson	0	0	430	430	430	430
Bacon	37	30	461	516	498	546
Banks	62	70	813	783	875	853
Barrow	0	0	1,188	1,247	1,188	1,247
Ben Hill	31	27	513	491	544	518
Bleckley	0	0	502	502	502	502
Brantley	90	90	655	658	745	748
Butts	36	36	291	291	327	327
Charlton	0	0	1,519	1,707	1,519	1,707
Cook	60	63	2,987	3,453	3,047	3,516
Crawford	24	30	885	442	909	472
Crisp	73	61	2,365	2,478	2,438	2,539
Dawson	107	107	600	600	707	707
Echols	1	0	36	37	37	37
Fannin	110	115	583	709	693	824
Fayette	26	26	1,458	1,458	1,484	1,484
Floyd	0	0	4,205	3,922	4,205	3,922
Haralson	43	24	1,861	1,879	1,904	1,903
Harris	96	114	1,540	1,749	1,636	1,863
Laurens	90	71	3,676	3,626	3,766	3,697
Lee	29	30	781	825	810	855
Morgan	76	87	3,658	4,046	3,734	4,133
Oglethorpe	9	9	322	309	331	318
Paulding	25	31	814	701	839	732
Pickens	0	0	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015
Pike	3	3	90	90	93	93
Quitman	67	67	257	258	324	325
Seminole	102	134	701	737	803	871
Stewart	46	48	495	547	541	595
Telfair	34	33	994	938	1,028	971
Terrell	0	0	824	813	824	813
Towns	65	59	188	189	253	248
Turner	0	0	1,734	1,864	1,734	1,864
Union	77	70	473	423	550	493
Walton	32	32	2,280	2,519	2,312	2,551
Webster	0	8	352	357	352	365
Wheeler	7	10	895	875	902	885
White	0	0	317	317	317	317

*Data is for period 1/1/87 to 9/30/87.

Figure 29


Juvenile Courts
FY 1977
FY 1978
FY 1979
FY 1980
FY 1981
FY 1982
FY 1983
FY 1984
CY 1985
CY 1986
10-year trend:
total filings/dispositions
29,633
28,005
36,160
34,281
38,289
34,883
35,207
33,613
34,482
32,560
33,905
32,099
32,682
30,451
34,111
32,823
41,788
37,244
51,474
35,403
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
Filings
Dispositions

CY 1986 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total Caseload	
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Appling	32	19	29	21	0	0	20	12	9	0	90	52
Atkinson	25	25	3	3	0	0	15	3	0	0	43	31
Bacon	6	3	2	1	0	0	22	22	2	2	32	28
Baker	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	7	4
Baldwin	183	182	20	20	2	2	29	29	0	0	234	233
Banks	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
Barrow	88	60	22	11	2	2	27	9	15	11	154	93
Bartow	365	275	105	67	23	17	130	89	177	142	800	590
Ben Hill	28	22	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	38	32
Berrien	34	24	7	4	-	-	13	8	-	-	54	36
Bibb	731	705	154	144	12	12	138	124	295	214	1,330	1,199
Bleckley	14	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	16	16
Brantley	3	3	6	6	-	-	8	8	1	1	18	18
Brooks	38	22	12	5	-	-	13	13	18	15	81	55
Bryan	37	29	13	12	1	1	12	10	8	7	71	59
Bulloch	170	141	44	41	2	2	13	6	8	7	237	197
Burke	61	49	6	6	1	1	6	6	19	18	93	80
Butts	25	20	9	8	2	1	0	0	10	8	46	37
Calhoun	2	1	5	5	-	-	1	0	-	-	8	6
Camden	101	58	33	18	-	-	73	70	7	5	214	151
Candler	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	15	12
Carroll	264	252	164	151	37	37	120	89	20	14	605	543
Catoosa	187	166	77	72	8	7	27	23	21	20	320	288
Charlton	14	12	2	1	-	-	21	21	-	-	37	34
Chatham	1,158	1,051	239	212	147	118	350	338	146	132	2,040	1,851
Chattahoochee	15	13	3	3	-	-	8	7	1	1	27	24
Chattooga*												
Cherokee	239	77	120	25	-	-	93	44	56	32	508	178
Clarke	472	460	118	116	206	181	150	141	16	16	962	914
Clay	6	6	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	0	12	11
Clayton	758	667	353	302	278	274	343	303	119	-	1,851	1,546
Clinch	7	3	5	3	-	-	27	23	-	-	39	29
Cobb	1,668	1,446	979	923	658	562	423	374	136	121	3,864	3,426
Coffee	70	72	3	3	6	5	10	11	-	-	89	91
Colquitt	195	130	14	11	8	3	52	44	5	5	274	193
Columbia	158	153	54	53	32	32	26	26	9	7	279	271
Cook	49	48	7	7	1	1	7	7	3	3	67	66
Coweta	182	89	41	6	5	2	68	18	36	21	332	136
Crawford	14	12	1	1	0	0	1	-	2	2	18	15
Crisp	41	34	9	8	-	-	26	23	-	-	76	65
Dade	31	30	39	38	6	6	15	11	-	-	91	85
Dawson	15	9	6	5	-	1	2	8	-	-	23	23
Decatur	85	52	19	11	4	1	38	37	1	-	147	101
DeKalb	2,400	1,980	1,225	947	361	345	655	665	238	124	4,879	4,061
Dodge	20	20	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Dooly	23	19	4	4	-	-	13	12	3	2	43	37
Dougherty	650	634	67	64	63	61	102	101	8	7	890	867
Douglas	345	319	168	141	27	25	70	52	46	38	656	575
Early	51	51	4	4	-	-	3	2	10	9	68	66
Echols	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Effingham	51	44	7	7	13	12	1	1	3	3	75	67
Elbert	56	49	4	3	14	13	4	4	2	2	80	71
Emanuel	25	25	1	1	0	0	18	18	0	0	44	44
Evans	12	9	5	4	0	0	22	20	0	0	39	33

Table 54

CY 1986 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Fannin	13	9	12	7	3	1	24	9	2	2	54	28
Fayette	108	100	16	15	31	29	21	13	9	6	185	163
Floyd	422	319	275	217	10	8	95	60	41	23	839	627
Forsyth	73	44	39	18	4	-	40	25	4	1	160	87
Franklin	40	26	11	4	0	0	3	1	9	9	63	40
Fulton **	5,789	NA	1,165	NA	651	NA	824	NA	357	NA	8,786	NA
Gilmer	35	34	30	29	0	0	8	6	8	8	81	77
Glascock	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Glynn	314	311	143	143	26	26	66	66	1	0	550	546
Gordon	165	165	86	86	16	16	81	81	20	20	368	368
Grady	43	37	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	1	57	51
Green	16	15	4	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	23	21
Gwinnett	1,146	1,048	506	411	890	863	410	362	165	145	3,117	2,829
Habersham	26	20	1	1	1	1	41	36	3	1	72	59
Hall	234	234	187	186	78	77	124	124	7	7	630	628
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4
Haralson	62	52	15	13	0	0	26	20	8	6	111	91
Harris	49	48	16	15	2	2	0	0	1	1	68	66
Hart	42	38	9	6	5	4	13	2	2	2	71	52
Heard*												
Henry	169	167	68	66	147	146	55	57	11	11	450	447
Houston	419	302	377	317	32	30	264	208	35	20	1,127	877
Irwin	6	6	1	0	2	2	11	11	1	1	21	20
Jackson	55	8	6	3	4	1	44	1	13	0	122	13
Jasper	2	1	5	2	0	0	9	8	3	0	19	11
Jeff Davis	51	48	12	12	2	2	5	2	12	8	82	72
Jefferson	31	28	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	38	35
Jenkins	4	4	2	2	0	0	13	13	4	4	23	23
Johnson	6	6	1	1	0	0	7	7	4	4	18	18
Jones	49	39	19	17	0	0	0	0	3	3	71	59
Lamar	64	58	13	13	2	2	27	26	1	1	107	100
Lanier	27	26	5	4	0	0	8	8	0	0	40	38
Laurens	127	123	33	32	18	18	27	27	9	9	214	209
Lee	72	68	13	13	40	39	15	15	10	10	150	145
Liberty	304	274	92	85	13	10	43	38	11	8	463	415
Lincoln	5	2	0	0	2	0	8	2	0	0	15	4
Long	8	8	5	4	1	0	7	1	1	1	22	14
Lowndes	178	176	69	69	8	8	35	33	0	0	290	286
Lumpkin	21	15	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	27	15
Macon	36	25	13	11	41	35	1	1	1	0	92	72
Madison	50	18	10	4	8	2	9	7	11	2	88	33
Marion	8	6	4	1	0	0	10	4	1	0	23	11
McDuffie	69	63	9	8	0	0	15	13	3	3	96	87
McIntosh	12	7	12	7	1	0	1	1	1	1	27	16
Meriwether	38	30	9	8	3	3	41	34	34	34	125	109
Miller	37	31	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	45	37
Mitchell	104	102	1	1	0	0	15	17	0	0	120	120
Monroe	57	56	14	14	3	3	22	20	6	6	120	99
Montgomery	7	5	6	6	0	0	12	11	5	4	30	26
Morgan	101	95	17	14	2	2	22	19	6	6	148	136
Murray	102	100	55	51	3	3	48	47	9	9	217	210
Muscogee	1,169	1,003	569	463	207	177	457	375	189	162	2,591	2,180
Newton	237	236	105	102	36	36	267	262	79	75	724	711
Oconee	3	5	3	3	0	0	2	7	0	1	8	16

Table 54

CY 1986 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent Filed	Delinquent Disposed	Unruly Filed	Unruly Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Deprived Filed	Deprived Disposed	Special Proceedings Filed	Special Proceedings Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Oglethorpe	20	13	2	2	0	0	12	6	3	1	37	22
Paulding	162	156	80	76	9	8	40	33	16	16	307	289
Peach	30	22	1	1	1	1	32	22	0	0	64	46
Pickens	20	6	5	2	1	1	44	39	1	1	71	49
Pierce	19	15	2	2	0	0	15	5	3	3	39	25
Pike	14	13	4	3	0	0	9	8	2	2	29	26
Polk	88	79	41	32	0	0	31	20	12	7	172	138
Pulaski	29	23	5	4	0	0	1	0	2	2	37	29
Putnam	20	19	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	22	21
Quitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Rabun	28	24	5	4	2	1	7	7	6	6	48	42
Randolph	8	6	1	1	0	0	18	18	1	1	28	26
Richmond	1,165	1,058	374	367	38	30	177	5	10	8	1,764	1,468
Rockdale	126	126	74	74	102	102	73	73	35	35	410	410
Schley	6	6	2	0	1	1	16	12	0	0	25	19
Screven	45	44	8	8	0	0	13	12	0	0	66	64
Seminole	17	8	2	2	-	-	10	7	1	1	30	18
Spalding	230	230	78	78	4	4	165	163	38	38	515	513
Stephens	35	9	20	0	0	0	24	17	1	1	80	27
Stewart	8	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	12	9
Sumter	171	84	37	22	26	17	54	30	13	7	301	160
Talbot	5	4	1	1	0	0	5	5	2	2	13	12
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Tattnall	30	30	3	3	0	0	22	22	2	2	57	57
Taylor	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	4
Telfair	72	67	21	21	0	0	4	0	9	8	106	96
Terrell	32	30	4	4	3	2	23	23	1	0	63	59
Thomas	143	133	32	27	32	32	44	42	6	6	257	240
Tift	238	221	48	43	1	1	22	20	3	2	312	287
Toombs	54	54	2	2	0	0	51	51	0	0	107	107
Towns	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	8	8
Treutlen	25	21	3	2	0	0	2	2	7	5	37	30
Troup	666	660	85	84	7	7	116	111	9	9	883	871
Turner	56	30	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	62	38
Twiggs	25	15	0	0	0	0	18	14	12	4	55	33
Union	0	7	0	0	1	1	3	13	8	9	12	30
Upson	57	57	10	10	6	6	39	39	0	0	112	112
Walker	121	120	83	83	43	43	70	63	22	22	339	331
Walton	335	333	125	125	70	70	195	195	43	33	768	756
Ware	221	152	92	65	27	24	87	16	71	27	498	284
Warren	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	6	6
Washington	49	44	8	8	0	0	7	6	10	10	74	68
Wayne	71	70	26	26	2	2	82	82	4	4	185	184
Webster	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	6
Wheeler	13	13	12	12	0	0	6	6	0	0	31	31
White	12	10	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	3	19	17
Whitfield	372	361	259	257	108	102	182	177	45	45	966	942
Wilcox	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	10	8
Wilkes	8	8	2	1	1	1	3	3	12	12	26	25
Wilkinson	14	11	0	0	4	4	8	5	1	0	27	20
Worth	82	78	18	17	2	2	7	3	8	8	117	108

* Data not submitted by clerk of court.

** Disposition data not submitted

Table 55

FY 1987 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Commitment Hearings	County Ordinances		Civil Claims		Other Civil Cases		Total Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Appling	1,152	239	2	2	635	622	140	140	1,929	1,003
Atkinson	201	0	0	0	197	210	77	77	475	287
Bacon*	184	71	0	0	135	141	64	64	383	276
Baker	112	95	0	0	85	52	23	23	220	170
Baldwin	2,045	384	0	0	2,570	0	1,869	1,869	6,484	2,253
Banks	274	165	1	0	188	186	46	46	509	397
Barrow	2,319	371	1	0	704	488	442	442	3,466	1,301
Ben Hill	1,950	194	0	0	1,261	978	932	932	4,143	2,104
Berrien	1,033	2	0	0	446	326	202	202	1,681	530
Bibb	7,270	3,071	0	0	2,187	1,731	1,023	1,023	10,480	5,825
Bleckley	470	142	0	0	232	221	106	106	808	469
Brantley	197	23	13	13	181	181	19	19	410	236
Brooks	442	219	5	5	565	372	166	166	1,178	762
Bryan*	270	70	0	0	150	151	37	37	457	258
Bulloch	3,310	84	3	2	1,662	2,263	580	580	5,555	2,929
Burke	1,333	40	0	0	614	686	255	255	2,202	981
Butts	904	132	7	7	393	348	122	122	1,426	609
Calhoun	120	3	0	0	149	165	73	73	342	241
Camden	1,826	584	148	84	681	427	321	321	2,976	1,416
Candler	345	123	1	1	277	210	93	93	716	427
Carroll	2,788	0	1	0	1,286	977	973	973	5,048	1,950
Catoosa	1,547	328	0	0	379	223	190	190	2,116	741
Chatham	7,746	3,518	0	0	5,802	3,225	8,475	8,475	22,023	15,218
Cherokee	4,044	95	2	1	957	554	965	965	5,968	1,615
Clarke	10,490	2,123	0	0	1,368	1,142	1,867	1,867	13,725	5,132
Clay	101	56	0	0	36	42	6	6	143	104
Clayton	6,485	8,748	130	116	1,707	1,138	6,800	6,800	15,122	16,802
Clinch	177	0	0	0	451	125	218	218	846	343
Cobb	12,113	1,511	1,460	1,470	2,274	1,789	0	0	15,847	4,770
Coffee*	2,496	538	0	0	775	585	402	402	3,673	1,525
Colquitt	2,324	0	0	117	1,915	553	760	760	4,999	1,430
Columbia	1,349	51	164	139	971	675	337	337	2,821	1,202
Cook	900	85	0	0	338	406	171	171	1,409	662
Coweta	2,121	442	246	285	1,910	1,258	827	827	5,104	2,812
Crawford	253	22	7	6	102	91	24	24	386	143
Crisp	1,933	520	0	0	779	747	587	587	3,299	1,854
Dade*	220	169	0	0	31	58	6	6	257	233
Dawson*	272	88	22	19	300	218	26	26	620	351
Decatur	1,146	337	0	0	1,058	89	576	576	2,780	1,002
DeKalb	17,849	17,289	667	607	3,383	2,668	124	124	22,023	20,688
Dodge	888	0	0	0	283	154	118	118	1,289	272
Dooly	512	24	0	0	312	220	121	121	945	365
Dougherty*	5,954	192	0	0	2,831	2,526	1,040	1,040	9,825	3,758
Douglas	3,500	704	235	205	870	435	1,339	1,339	5,944	2,683
Early	379	3	0	0	468	468	213	213	1,060	684
Echols	57	27	0	0	25	23	3	3	85	53
Effingham	532	19	2	2	420	396	86	86	1,040	503
Emanuel	1,262	562	117	117	910	910	347	347	2,636	1,936
Evans	488	164	0	0	473	159	110	110	1,071	433
Fannin	604	164	2	2	224	235	23	23	853	424
Fayette	1,249	408	90	94	481	423	217	217	2,037	1,142
Floyd	5,141	621	21	21	2,388	2,388	1,590	1,590	9,140	4,620
Forsyth*	943	0	0	0	407	0	0	0	1,350	0
Franklin	732	207	0	0	433	295	141	141	1,306	643
Fulton	14,440	19,127	24,499	8,645	4,347	1,641	57,757	57,757	101,043	87,170
Gilmer	552	222	1	1	326	354	54	54	933	631
Glascock	34	0	0	0	44	27	8	8	86	35
Glynn	4,252	144	55	87	1,718	482	1,422	1,422	7,447	2,135
Gordon	1,791	517	0	0	855	516	355	355	3,001	1,388
Grady	634	107	0	0	752	583	369	369	1,755	1,059

Table 55

FY 1987 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Commitment Hearings	County Ordinances		Civil Claims		Other Civil Cases		Total Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Greene	687	577	0	0	529	362	243	243	1,459	1,182
Gwinnett*	4,744	1,973	0	0	1,526	1,733	2,698	2,698	8,968	6,404
Habersham	1,793	457	109	117	578	324	194	194	2,674	1,092
Hall	4,812	3,405	967	772	1,631	1,205	1,319	1,319	8,729	6,701
Hancock	227	104	0	0	618	608	304	304	1,149	1,016
Haralson	570	33	3	0	295	133	112	112	980	278
Harris	448	113	70	49	315	323	121	121	954	606
Hart	683	161	0	0	392	205	134	134	1,209	500
Heard*	183	0	19	19	96	72	35	35	333	126
Henry	1,779	1,443	324	311	1,175	753	524	524	3,802	3,031
Houston	6,016	2,019	0	0	1,252	1,174	1,272	1,272	8,540	4,465
Jackson	1,291	147	4	10	582	654	243	243	2,120	1,054
Jasper	304	128	0	61	193	134	73	73	570	396
Jeff Davis	1,048	1,036	0	0	532	536	314	314	1,894	1,086
Jefferson	999	297	0	0	718	718	493	493	2,210	1,508
Jenkins*	379	16	0	0	463	358	277	277	1,119	651
Johnson	361	8	0	0	249	185	99	99	709	292
Jones	542	0	0	0	531	309	93	93	1,166	402
Lamar	565	61	2	2	319	268	307	307	1,193	638
Lanier	367	30	0	0	177	169	36	36	580	235
Laurens	2,626	3	0	0	1,078	1,082	823	823	4,527	1,908
Lee	278	38	2	2	301	254	122	122	703	416
Lincoln	139	49	39	39	326	287	125	125	629	500
Long	227	68	2	4	90	63	9	9	328	144
Lowndes	5,238	1,894	102	99	4,338	1,835	2,921	2,921	12,599	6,749
Lumpkin	593	378	0	0	322	258	105	105	1,020	741
Macon	765	100	110	30	347	349	197	197	1,419	676
Madison	645	500	61	72	396	281	85	85	1,187	938
Marion	136	61	0	0	74	79	36	36	246	176
McDuffie	1,172	119	10	10	1,100	812	406	406	2,688	1,347
McIntosh	360	105	0	0	311	260	56	56	727	421
Meriwether	357	78	3	6	329	294	91	91	780	469
Miller	212	0	0	0	290	117	44	44	546	161
Monroe	561	68	0	0	446	371	214	214	1,221	653
Morgan	728	91	12	12	394	350	134	134	1,268	587
Murray	899	17	262	262	625	624	229	229	2,015	1,132
Muscogee	0	0	0	0	697	274	3	3	700	277
Newton	3,461	732	290	281	1,295	1,221	612	612	5,658	2,846
Oconee	214	0	1	1	168	133	79	79	462	213
Oglethorpe	213	39	0	0	167	149	48	48	428	236
Paulding	1,487	327	9	8	439	291	210	210	2,145	836
Peach	1,156	1,064	52	46	471	268	162	162	1,841	1,540
Pickens	641	0	0	0	255	140	46	46	942	186
Pierce*	163	47	0	0	54	42	12	12	229	101
Pike	280	186	0	0	272	132	41	41	593	359
Polk	1,306	130	17	3	651	326	263	263	2,237	722
Pulaski	317	103	0	1	266	170	58	58	641	332
Putnam	351	464	0	0	1,009	652	322	322	1,682	1,438
Rabun	563	3	2	1	238	210	42	42	845	256
Randolph	331	40	0	0	219	219	20	20	570	279
Richmond	11,033	2,063	8,444	8,444	7,079	5,693	6,187	6,187	32,743	22,387
Rockdale*	1,438	866	333	305	564	428	633	633	2,968	2,232
Schley	176	144	0	0	75	50	28	28	279	222
Seminole	316	71	0	0	301	266	119	119	736	456
Spalding	3,186	1,074	15	15	2,037	1,327	2,287	2,287	7,525	4,703
Stephens	1,580	246	0	0	477	558	168	168	2,225	972
Stewart*	207	10	0	0	42	37	22	22	271	69
Sumter	2,467	2,085	0	0	814	888	789	789	4,070	3,762
Talbot	0	0	0	0	163	0	12	12	175	12
Taliaferro	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	70	0

Table 55

FY 1987 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Commitment Hearings	County Ordinances Filed	County Ordinances Disposed	Civil Claims Filed	Civil Claims Disposed	Other Civil Cases Filed	Other Civil Cases Disposed	Total Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
Tattnall	606	62	2	2	549	541	142	142	1,299	747
Taylor	233	41	0	0	233	56	30	30	496	127
Telfair	779	88	0	0	344	334	193	193	1,316	615
Terrell	674	289	0	0	335	353	165	165	1,174	807
Thomas	2,724	810	5	8	2,011	1,425	1,120	1,120	5,860	3,363
Tift	3,054	357	0	0	989	852	424	424	4,467	1,633
Toombs	3,621	9	0	0	1,192	942	488	488	5,301	1,439
Towns	235	14	0	0	43	38	7	7	285	59
Treutlen	284	29	0	0	82	85	47	47	413	161
Troup	2,145	138	0	0	3,665	3,151	2,817	2,817	8,627	6,106
Turner	518	206	0	0	223	224	90	90	831	520
Twiggs	276	116	0	0	154	162	40	40	470	318
Union*	534	11	0	0	120	119	11	11	665	141
Upson	996	324	0	0	691	28	347	347	2,034	699
Walker	1,097	608	50	51	671	316	328	328	2,146	1,303
Walton	1,894	359	274	287	854	737	928	928	3,950	2,311
Ware	2,954	838	112	106	739	672	545	545	4,350	2,161
Warren	124	0	0	0	233	114	111	111	468	225
Washington	1,018	14	0	0	1,046	715	420	420	2,484	1,149
Wayne	1,181	57	0	0	401	247	214	214	1,796	518
Webster	39	36	0	0	37	58	5	5	81	99
Wheeler	205	32	0	0	173	134	34	34	412	200
White	558	266	0	0	321	320	60	60	939	646
Whitfield	5,491	617	0	0	2,021	2,159	1,243	1,243	8,755	4,019
Wilcox*	131	38	0	0	160	163	79	79	370	280
Wilkes	319	53	1	1	341	321	208	208	869	583
Wilkinson	223	5	14	14	389	348	119	119	745	486
Worth	871	106	0	0	396	357	218	218	1,485	681
TOTAL	252,494	95,938	39,624	23,499	116,840	84,540	132,321	132,321	541,279	336,298

* Partial submissions for FY 1987.

Note: 133 counties submitted data for all quarters.
148 counties submitted data for some quarters.
11 counties did not submit reports.

Table 56

Supreme Court Caseload: 1985 and 1986

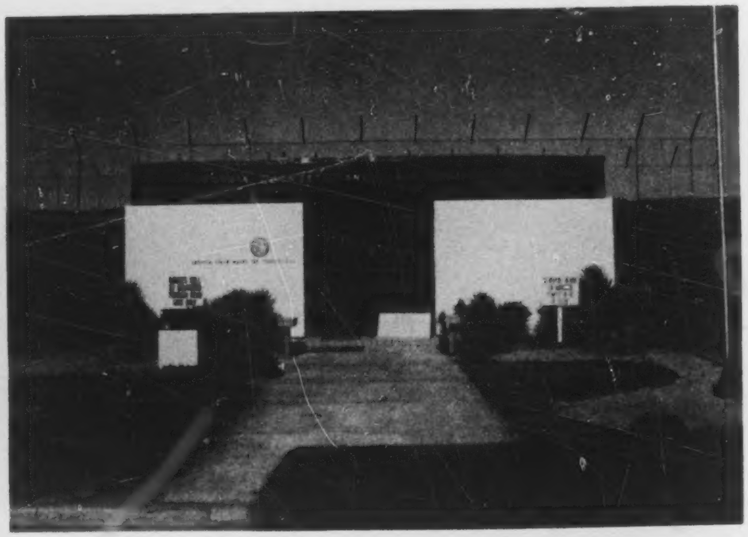
Filed	1985	1986
Direct appeals (Final)	595	560
Petitions for certiorari	551	560
Original petitions/Motions	22	25
Habeas corpus applications	125	158
Applications for interlocutory appeal	51	61
Applications for discretionary appeal	208	166
Certified questions	12	9
Attorney discipline	65	36
Judicial discipline	1	0
Bar admissions	7	12
Other	0	7
TOTAL	**1,635**	**1,594**

Disposed	1985	1986
Opinions written	388	308
Affirmed without opinion (Rule 59)	139	125
Certiorari applications		
Denied	403	434
Granted	78	66
Dismissed	42	24
Habeas corpus applications		
Denied	114	123
Granted	5	6
Stricken and entered on general docket	0	2
Dismissed without prejudice	0	2
Denied without prejudice	0	1
Withdrawn	0	2
Interlocutory applications		
Denied	25	31
Granted	17	23*
Dismissed	3	5
Transferred to Court of Appeals	6	3
Denied without prejudice	0	1
Vacated and remanded	0	1
Withdrawn	0	1
Discretionary applications		
Denied	141	103
Granted	50**	35
Dismissed	3	6
Tranferred to Court of Appeals	8	7
Dismissed without prejudice	1	0
Remanded	0	1
Denied with direction	0	1
Withdrawn	3	2
Original petitions/Motions		
Denied	4	9
Granted	2	2
Dismissed	10	14
Transferred to Court of Appeals	3	0
Dismissed without prejudice	0	1
Withdrawn	0	1
Attorney and judicial disciplinary/Bar admissions decided by order	40	33
Other		
Transferred to Court of Appeals	42	44
Dismissed by order	57	31
Remanded by order	8	1
Withdrawn	38	27
Affirmed by order	3	0
Habeas corpus death sentence set aside by order	1	0
Vacated by order	0	1
Stricken from docket	4	2
TOTAL	**1,488**	**1,353**

*One of these applications was partly granted.

**One was granted and remanded

III CORRECTIONS



Corrections - Introduction

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the Executive branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Board of Corrections, or are supervised by probation officers employed by the Board. As of December 31, 1987, the Board was responsible for the custody and care of 17,625 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the Board. The Board also was responsible for the supervision of 100,389 active probationers as of December 1987. The Board of Corrections has no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

Department of Corrections Facilities

The Department of Corrections is responsible to the courts for carrying out judicial sentences. In order to do so, the Department maintains three different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The Department has authority over 29 correctional institutions, 108 probation district offices and 15 diversion centers. It employs 6,377 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and one of the largest state agencies. The various programs for which the Department is responsible include:

1.**Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the Department as an alternative to incarceration. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The Department employs 829 probation program employees to supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. As of January 1, 1988, 100,389 active probationers were under the supervision of the Probation Division.

2.**Diversion Centers** are operated by the Department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to a term of special probation. The maximum stay in a diversion center is 120 days. The diversion program is designed to allow a sentencing judge to impose a more rigorous sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as restrictive as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of educational, job training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The Department employs 252 employees to supervise offenders placed in 15 diversion centers. The current capacity of the diversion centers allows for treatment of a minimum of 2,049 residents per year.

3.**County Correctional Institutions** are operated by 27 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains, and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Corrections. They house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the Department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in various county maintenance programs such as road repairs and other public works. As of December 31, 1987, the 27 county correctional institutions housed 2,491 inmates.

4.**State Prisons** are operated by employees of the Department. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment, and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on maintaining the security of the institution. As of December 31, 1987, there were 14,674 inmates housed in 25 state institutions operated by 5,175 employees.

5.**Transition Centers** are operated by the Department to provide an easier transition back into the community life for inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional setting to the free environment the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the residents secure and maintain meaningful employment. These Centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of December 31, 1987, there were 344 residents housed in these centers operated by 121 employees.

County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial and of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates serving their sentences in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Corrections, while they are working on a state Department of Corrections-approved work project.

Currently, there are 146 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties.

Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Corrections Statistics Unit within the Department's evaluation and statistics component. This unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical data on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of these data are critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Corrections, they are maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Corrections is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this unit currently provide in-depth analyses of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, has been collecting limited data on local jail populations since mid-1982, as noted in the narrative portion of this report.

PRISON PROFILE

Table 57 outlines population trends in the major categories of prisons from 1983 to 1987. The figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year. During that period, the overall inmate population increased from 15,504 to 17,625.

More specific data on individual institutions within the state system are available. (See Table 58). Those prisons with the greatest population include the Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,426), Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (1,907), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute - Rivers (891) and the Georgia State Prison (GSP) at Reidsville (906). (Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for the classification of prisoners to be reassigned to other correctional institutions).

Table 57

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS BY TYPE, 1983 - 1987

Type of Facility	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Transition Centers	459	399	426	469	344
County Correctional Institutions	2,324	2,391	2,486	2,579	2,491
State Correctional Institutions	12,667	12,897	13,347	14,293	14,684
Other*	54	44	40	22	106
Total	15,504	15,731	16,299	17,363	17,625

* "Other" inmates out to court on appeal.

Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 58

INSTITUTION POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1987

	Age			Men						Women			Grand	
Institution	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
Atlanta Adv Ctr	6	55	13	1	75	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	75	0%
Macon Trans Ctr	3	41	7	1	52	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	52	0%
Atl Metro Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	25	5	1	34	4%	34	0%
New Horizons	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	51	7	0	58	7%	58	0%
Savannah Trans Ctr	5	47	6	1	59	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	59	0%
Macon Women Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	53	9	0	66	7%	66	0%
Central State Hosp	1	3	2	1	7	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	9	0%
Bulloch C.C.I.	1	44	8	0	53	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	53	0%
Carroll C.C.I.	6	82	14	2	104	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	104	1%
Clarke C.C.I.	0	76	8	4	88	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	88	0%
Colquitt C.C.I.	1	52	10	2	65	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	65	0%
Coweta C.C.I.	0	60	17	2	79	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	79	0%
Decatur C.C.I.	6	95	11	1	113	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	113	1%
Effingham C.C.I.	1	35	7	0	43	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	43	0%
Floyd C.C.I.	5	116	14	0	135	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	135	1%
Fulton C.C.I.	6	202	26	0	234	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	234	1%
Gwinnett C.C.I.	2	73	8	0	83	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	83	0%
Hall C.C.I.	4	171	15	0	190	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	190	1%
Harris C.C.I.	2	40	6	1	49	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49	0%
Houston C.C.I.	1	77	9	1	88	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	88	0%
Jackson C.C.I.	2	54	21	0	77	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	77	0%
Jefferson C.C.I.	0	64	17	3	84	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	84	0%
Meriwether C.C.I.	3	46	13	0	62	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	62	0%
Mitchell C.C.I.	1	58	9	1	69	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	69	0%
Muscogee C.C.I.	5	166	13	0	184	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	184	1%
Richmond C.C.I.	5	131	10	1	147	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	147	1%
Screven C.C.I.	2	46	3	2	53	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	53	0%
Spalding C.C.I.	3	118	17	1	139	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	139	1%
Stewart C.C.I.	0	29	2	0	31	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	31	0%
Sumter C.C.I.	1	58	10	1	70	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	70	0%
Terrell C.C.I.	1	44	7	0	52	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	52	0%
Thomas C.C.I.	2	62	16	0	80	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	80	0%
Troup C.C.I.	1	52	13	3	69	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	69	0%
Upson C.C.I.	0	45	5	0	50	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	50	0%
Ware C.I.	2	88	15	1	106	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	106	1%
Lowndes C.I.	0	99	22	1	122	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	122	1%
Dodge C.I.	86	430	78	8	602	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	602	3%
GTDC (Buford)	9	166	36	1	212	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	212	1%
Walker C.I.	12	275	35	1	323	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	323	2%
Wayne C.I.	1	144	40	1	186	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	186	1%
GII (Alto)	1,182	240	3	1	1,426	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,426	8%
Montgomery C.I.	10	397	21	1	429	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	429	2%
Lee C.I.	19	446	24	0	489	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	489	3%
Putnam C.I.	1	97	16	1	115	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	115	1%
GSP (Reidsville)	0	758	133	15	906	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	906	5%
Middle Ga C.I. - Men	1	225	183	185	594	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	594	3%
Metro C.I.	1	477	151	18	647	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	647	4%
GDCC (Jackson) - Diag	85	1,512	253	57	1,907	11%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,907	11%
GDCC (Jackson) - Perm	3	122	41	5	171	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	171	1%
Coastal C.I.	10	571	130	13	724	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	724	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Y.O.	236	663	29	3	931	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	931	5%
Stone Mtn. C.I.	1	153	50	5	209	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	209	1%
Middle Ga C.I. - Women	0	0	0	0	0	0%	60	515	99	25	699	80%	699	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Rivers	2	698	168	23	891	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	891	5%
Rutledge C.I.	7	443	103	11	564	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	564	3%
Central C.I.	2	383	102	14	501	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	501	3%
Augusta Medical C.I.	13	343	121	46	523	3%	1	6	3	0	10	1%	533	3%
Rogers C.I.	21	490	51	2	564	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	564	3%
Burris C.I.	90	191	11	0	292	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	292	2%
Bostic C.I.	7	389	114	21	531	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	531	3%
Other	6	73	18	5	102	1%	1	4	0	0	5	1%	107	1%
Total	1,883	12,115	2,285	468	16,751	100%	69	656	123	26	874	100%	17,625	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent counts taken in December 1987.
Source: GDC

INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1983 to 1987, sex and race variables remain constant (See Table 59). Table 60 provides more specific data concerning age, sex and race of the 1987 inmate population.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the individual prisoner's actual length of sentence. Table 61 indicates that the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length are increasing, yet the percentage of the total for each sentence length remains basically the same. The only notable percentage change is that of youthful offenders. In 1983 youthful offenders represented 5.1% of the inmate population while in 1987 they represented only 0.3%. No other category has demonstrated this type of change.

Also important is the number of offenders awaiting execution. Though the percentages have remained constant, the actual numbers on death row have decreased from 105 in 1983 to 103 in 1987. Five executions took place in 1987.

Table 59

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1983 - 1987

	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
White Male	5,999	38.7%	6,114	38.9%	6,254	38.4%	6,569	37.8%	6,449	36.6%
Non-White Male	8,748	56.4%	8,854	56.3%	9,197	56.4%	9,847	56.7%	10,302	58.5%
White Female	304	2.0%	292	1.9%	342	2.1%	365	2.1%	310	1.8%
Non-White Female	453	2.9%	471	3.0%	506	3.1%	582	3.4%	564	3.2%
Total	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%	17,363	100.0%	17,625	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 60

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX, 1987

	Age			Men					Women				Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	694	4,393	1,116	246	6,449	38%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	6,449	37%
Non-White Male	1,188	7,724	1,168	222	10,302	62%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	10,302	58%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	26	214	60	10	310	35%	310	2%
Non-White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	44	440	64	16	564	65%	564	3%
Total	1,882	12,117	2,284	468	16,751	100%	70	654	124	26	874	100%	17,625	100%

Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1987.

Source: GDC

Figure 30

INMATE POPULATION
BY RACE & SEX, 1987

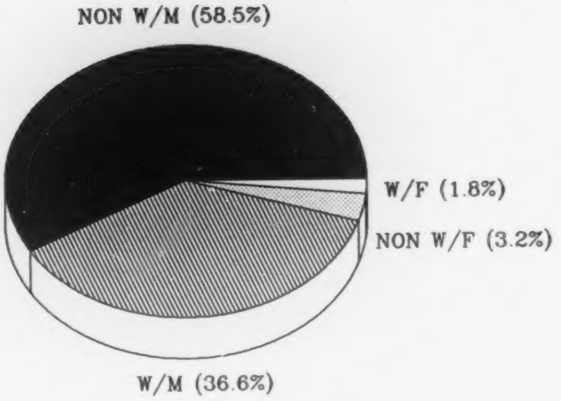


Table 61

INMATE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1983 - 1987

	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	1987	%
Violent Personal	7,521	48.5%	7,726	49.1%	8,077	49.6%	0	7,931	45.0%
Non-violent Personal	107	0.7%	140	0.9%	173	1.1%	0	40	0.2%
Property	5,927	38.2%	5,550	35.3%	5,554	34.1%	0	5,111	29.0%
Drug Sales	560	3.6%	647	4.1%	702	4.3%	0	1,058	6.0%
Drug Possession	682	4.4%	785	5.0%	784	4.8%	0	755	4.3%
Victimless	36	0.2%	44	0.3%	—	—	—	—	—
Alcohol	—	—	—	—	115	0.7%	0	25	0.1%
HTV & DUI**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	655	3.7%
Sex Offenders**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,939	11.0%
Other	671	4.3%	839	5.3%	894	5.5%	0	111	0.6%
Total Reported	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%	0	17,625	100.0%

Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

- Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added and the crime type "Victimless" was deleted.

**Beginning in 1987, "HTV & DUI" were taken from the crime type "Alcohol" and categorized separately, also the crime type "Sex Offender" was added.

Source: GDC

Table 62

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS, 1983 - 1987

Sentence in Years	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
0-1	406	2.6%	787	5.0%	1,010	6.2%	1,072	6.2%	662	3.8%
1.1-2	814	5.3%	852	5.4%	1,159	7.1%	1,412	8.1%	690	3.9%
2.1-3	1,341	8.6%	1,214	7.7%	1,287	7.9%	1,596	9.2%	1,348	7.6%
3.1-4	871	5.6%	742	4.7%	689	4.2%	822	4.7%	935	5.3%
4.1-5	1,830	11.8%	1,844	11.7%	1,966	12.1%	2,201	12.7%	1,626	9.2%
5.1-6	676	4.4%	633	4.0%	590	3.6%	571	3.3%	1,121	6.4%
6.1-7	566	3.7%	564	3.6%	564	3.5%	514	3.0%	579	3.3%
7.1-8	657	4.2%	626	4.0%	625	3.8%	600	3.5%	500	2.8%
8.1-9	217	1.4%	175	1.1%	152	0.9%	147	0.8%	622	3.5%
9.1-10	1,768	11.4%	1,756	11.2%	1,792	11.0%	1,862	10.7%	201	1.1%
10.1-12	589	3.8%	567	3.6%	557	3.4%	570	3.3%	2,040	11.6%
12.1-15	1,086	7.0%	1,161	7.4%	1,157	7.1%	1,213	7.0%	786	4.5%
15.1-20	1,286	8.3%	1,354	8.6%	1,421	8.7%	1,533	8.8%	1,491	8.5%
20.1-over	493	3.2%	526	3.3%	606	3.7%	671	3.9%	2,374	13.5%
Life	2,016	13.0%	2,143	13.6%	2,297	14.1%	2,387	13.7%	2,498	14.2%
Death	105	0.7%	117	0.7%	114	0.7%	114	0.7%	103	0.6%
Youthful Offender	783	5.1%	670	4.3%	313	1.9%	78	0.4%	49	0.3%
Total	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%	17,363	100.0%	17,625	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 63

INMATE SENTENCE IN YEARS BY AGE AND SEX, 1987

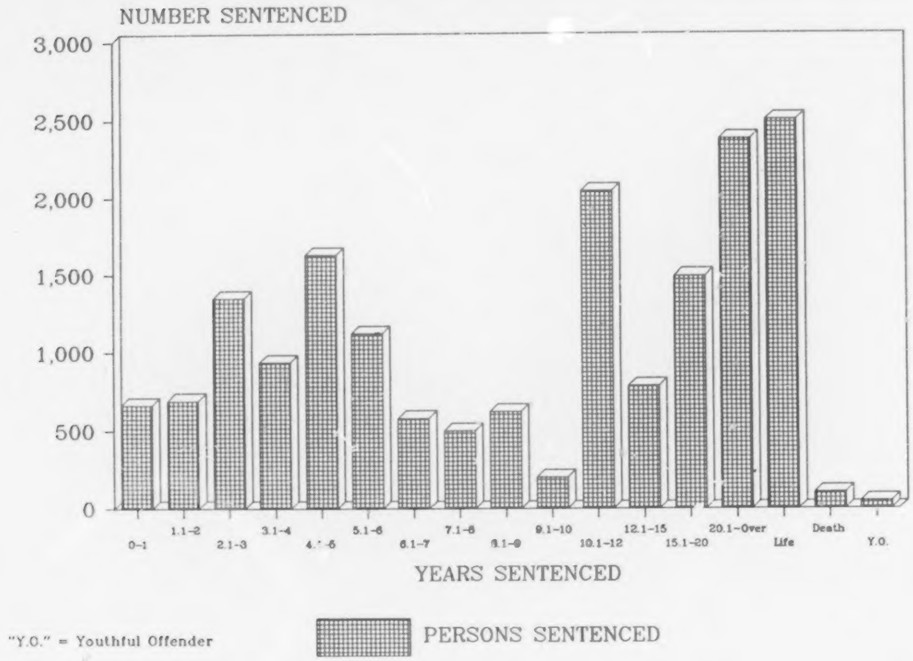
	Men						Women						Grand	
Sentence in Years	Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
0-1	216	333	48	9	606	4%	4	44	8	0	56	6%	662	4%
1.1-2	104	434	77	16	631	4%	12	41	4	2	59	7%	690	4%
2.1-3	200	878	153	20	1,251	7%	12	66	16	3	97	11%	1,348	8%
3.1-4	144	624	95	8	871	5%	4	57	3	0	64	7%	935	5%
4.1-5	237	1,110	162	40	1,549	9%	7	57	11	2	77	9%	1,626	9%
5.1-6	179	745	108	25	1,057	6%	6	49	8	1	64	7%	1,121	6%
6.1-7	76	409	63	8	556	3%	5	17	0	1	23	3%	579	3%
7.1-8	54	364	48	7	473	3%	2	23	1	1	27	3%	500	3%
8.1-9	75	438	66	12	591	4%	4	23	4	0	31	4%	622	4%
9.1-10	15	159	17	4	195	1%	1	4	1	0	6	1%	201	1%
10.1-12	184	1,464	219	57	1,924	11%	5	95	15	1	116	13%	2,040	12%
12.1-15	48	611	77	13	749	4%	0	31	4	2	37	4%	786	4%
15.1-20	99	1,098	203	35	1,435	9%	4	45	6	1	56	6%	1,491	8%
20.1-over	131	1,747	384	56	2,318	14%	3	43	9	1	56	6%	2,374	13%
Life	96	1,608	535	155	2,394	14%	1	58	34	11	104	12%	2,498	14%
Death	0	70	29	3	102	1%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	103	1%
Youthful Offender	24	25	0	0	49	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49	0%
Total	1,882	12,117	2,284	468	16,751	100%	70	654	124	26	874	100%	17,625	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1987.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.

Source: GDC

Figure 31

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTHS, 1987



"Y.O." = Youthful Offender

Table 64

INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY AGE AND SEX, 1987

Crimes by Group	Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	Men 55-99	Total	%	Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	Women 55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
Homicide	114	1,632	566	194	2,506	15%	7	150	53	17	227	26%	2,733	16%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	138	1,260	235	29	1,662	10%	11	56	13	1	81	9%	1,743	10%
Arson & Rel Off	18	97	20	2	137	1%	1	7	3	0	11	1%	148	1%
Damage of Property	7	29	2	1	39	0%	1	2	0	0	3	0%	42	0%
Burglary and Rel Off	612	2,197	185	14	3,008	18%	5	22	0	0	27	3%	3,035	17%
Forgery and Rel Off	42	400	62	4	508	3%	18	94	7	0	119	14%	627	4%
Theft	219	760	109	11	1,099	7%	4	74	17	1	96	11%	1,195	7%
Robbery	420	2,429	268	24	3,141	19%	9	74	5	0	88	10%	3,229	18%
Sexual Offenses	165	1,351	374	102	1,992	12%	1	7	3	0	11	1%	2,003	11%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	3	1	0	4	0%	0	0	3	0	3	0%	7	0%
Falsifications	0	2	1	1	4	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	4	27	3	1	35	0%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	38	0%
Disorderly Conduct	2	14	2	0	18	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	18	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	0	3	1	4	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	0%
Cruelty to Children	7	56	5	1	69	0%	3	16	2	0	21	2%	90	1%
Crimes with Guns	4	68	21	4	97	1%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	98	1%
Invasion Privacy	0	10	1	0	11	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	11	0%
Racketeering	0	4	1	0	5	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	5	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	94	1,188	259	41	1,582	9%	7	98	14	3	122	14%	1,704	10%
Auto Crimes	12	440	136	33	621	4%	0	5	0	3	8	1%	629	4%
Misc. Felonies	4	41	4	2	51	0%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	54	0%
Misdemeanors	20	109	26	3	158	1%	3	42	4	1	50	6%	208	1%
Total	1,882	12,117	2,284	468	16,751	100%	70	654	124	26	874	100%	17,625	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1987.
Source: GDC

PROBATIONER PROFILE

Except for 1984, probation data has been available for each year from 1983 to 1987. The trend clearly indicates an increase in probationers from 1983 to 1986 with a slight decrease shown in 1987 (See Table 64).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number of probationers were involved in property crimes rather than violent crimes (See Table 66).

As the number of probationers increased, the number of probationers on first offender status also increased. In 1987 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time (See Table 69).

Table 65

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1983 - 1987

	1983	%	1984	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
White Male	31,021	48.3%	—	41,660	46.2%	45,221	44.8%	45,197	45.0%
Non-White Male	23,690	36.9%	—	34,619	38.4%	39,860	39.5%	38,673	38.5%
White Female	4,905	7.6%	—	7,117	7.9%	8,000	7.9%	8,354	8.3%
Non-White Female	4,671	7.3%	—	6,736	7.5%	7,766	7.7%	8,165	8.1%
Total	64,287	100.0%	—	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%	100,389	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983, December 1985, 1986 and 1987.
Data for 1984 are unavailable.
Source: GDC

Table 66

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX, 1987

	Age		Men						Women				Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	6,308	30,131	8,215	543	45,197	54%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	45,197	45%
Non-White Male	4,496	26,811	7,063	303	38,673	46%	0	- 0	0	0	0	0%	38,673	39%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,129	5,826	1,343	56	8,354	51%	8,354	8%
Non-White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	940	5,997	1,183	45	8,165	49%	8,165	8%
Total	10,804	56,942	15,278	846	83,870	100%	2,069	11,823	2,526	101	16,519	100%	100,389	100%

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December of 1987.
Source: GDC

Figure 32

PROBATION POPULATION
BY RACE & SEX, 1987

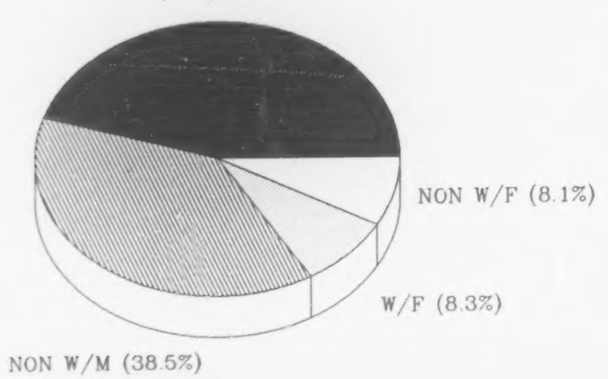


Table 67

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1983 - 1987

	1983	%	1984	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
Violent Personal	5,239	8.1%	—	7,621	8.5%	9,200	9.1%	9,533	9.5%
Non-violent Personal	11,939	18.6%	—	15,617	17.3%	16,449	16.3%	11,526	11.5%
Property	22,321	34.7%	—	29,433	32.7%	32,902	32.6%	34,744	34.6%
Drug Sales	2,114	3.3%	—	2,601	2.9%	2,623	2.6%	2,530	2.5%
Drug Possession	11,862	18.5%	—	8,946	9.9%	10,256	10.2%	11,429	11.4%
Victimless	339	0.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcohol (except DUI)	—	—	—	19,483	21.6%	22,000	21.8%	14,350	14.3%
HTV & DUI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,260	12.2%
Sex Offenders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259	0.3%
Other	10,473	16.3%	—	6,431	7.1%	7,417	7.4%	3,758	3.7%
Total Reported	64,287	100.0%	—	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%	100,389	100.0%

Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added and the crime type "Victimless" was deleted.
New crime types "HTV & DUI" and "Sex Offenders" were added in 1987.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983, December 1985, 1986 and 1987.
Data for 1984 are unavailable.

Source: GDC

Table 68

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, AGE, AND SEX, 1987

	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand	
Crime	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
Violent Personal	935	5,556	1,728	77	8,296	10%	133	895	202	7	1,237	7%	9,533	9%
Non-Violent Personal	210	8,119	2,915	153	11,397	14%	11	105	13	0	129	1%	11,526	11%
Property	6,253	16,501	2,830	148	25,732	31%	1,389	6,266	1,316	41	9,012	55%	34,744	35%
Drug Sales	127	1,654	256	14	2,051	2%	18	380	77	4	479	3%	2,530	3%
Drug Possession	794	7,103	1,203	86	9,186	11%	134	1,790	306	13	2,243	14%	11,429	11%
Alcohol	563	8,990	3,546	151	13,250	16%	81	772	233	14	1,100	7%	14,350	14%
HTV & DUI	1,147	6,943	2,351	169	10,610	13%	176	1,157	304	13	1,650	10%	12,260	12%
Sex Offender	23	140	55	2	220	0%	11	27	1	0	39	0%	259	0%
Other	752	1,936	394	46	3,128	4%	116	431	74	9	630	4%	3,758	4%
Total Reported	10,804	56,942	15,278	846	83,870	100%	2,069	11,823	2,526	101	16,519	100%	100,389	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1987.

Source: GDC

Figure 33

PROBATION POPULATION
BY CRIME TYPE, 1987

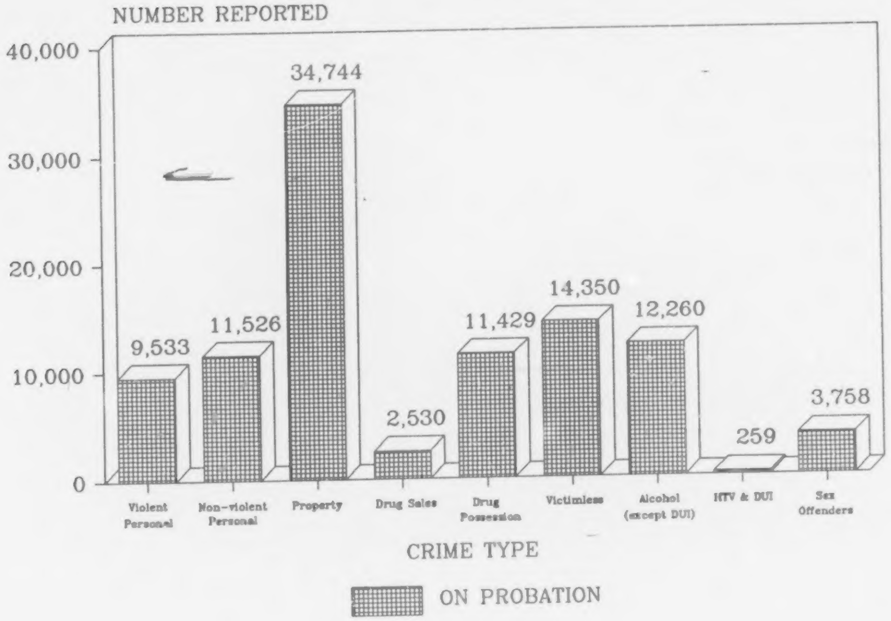


Table 69

PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, AGE, AND SEX, 1987

Crimes by Group	Men Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Women Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Grand Total	%
Homicide	39	270	154	8	471	1%	4	88	43	1	136	1%	607	1%
Abortion	0	1	0	0	1	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	2	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	247	1,974	807	16	3,044	4%	45	345	85	1	476	3%	3,520	4%
Arson & Rel Off	44	222	79	5	350	0%	8	49	21	0	78	0%	428	0%
Damage of Property	160	460	80	2	702	1%	7	44	11	1	63	0%	765	1%
Burglary and Rel Off	2,238	5,339	370	33	7,980	10%	126	314	39	1	480	3%	8,460	8%
Forgery and Rel Off	471	2,512	474	26	3,483	4%	298	1,618	217	9	2,142	13%	5,625	6%
Theft	2,025	4,900	1,087	38	8,050	10%	380	1,540	302	5	2,227	13%	10,277	10%
Robbery	236	1,078	80	17	1,411	2%	20	89	10	2	121	1%	1,532	2%
Sexual Offenses	101	743	436	12	1,292	2%	3	21	6	0	30	0%	1,322	1%
Obsenity Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%
Treason & Rel Off	0	2	0	0	2	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	75	82	3	160	0%	9	711	305	2	1,027	6%	1,187	1%
Falsifications	7	59	26	1	93	0%	2	31	4	0	37	0%	130	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	25	107	17	1	150	0%	5	32	8	1	46	0%	196	0%
Disorderly Conduct	16	94	13	1	124	0%	2	9	3	0	14	0%	138	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	17	86	0	103	0%	2	8	28	1	39	0%	142	0%
Cruelty to Children	12	165	53	1	231	0%	7	109	15	0	131	1%	362	0%
Crimes with Guns	32	333	149	3	517	1%	1	15	2	1	19	0%	536	1%
Invasion Privacy	6	77	11	1	95	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	95	0%
Racketeering	0	6	9	1	16	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	18	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	734	8,083	1,389	88	10,294	12%	117	2,023	358	15	2,513	15%	12,807	13%
Drug Trafficking	10	156	41	2	209	0%	2	26	7	1	36	0%	245	0%
Auto Crimes	123	6,197	2,625	96	9,041	11%	6	188	99	2	295	2%	9,336	9%
Revenue & Contraband	0	6	7	0	13	0%	0	3	0	1	4	0%	17	0%
Misc. Felonies	89	449	143	6	687	1%	14	86	39	0	139	1%	826	1%
Misdemeanors	4,189	23,616	7,060	485	35,350	42%	1,011	4,471	924	57	6,463	39%	41,813	42%
Total Reported	10,804	56,942	15,278	846	83,870	100%	2,069	11,823	2,526	101	16,519	100%	**100,389**	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in December, 1987.

Source: GDC

Table 70

ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON FIRST-OFFENDER STATUS, 1983 - 1987

	1983	%	1984	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
On 1st Off Stat	10,129	15.8%	—	12,544	15.7%	13,382	15.4%	14,412	16.3%
Not on 1st Off Stat	53,809	84.2%	—	67,385	84.3%	73,718	84.6%	74,058	83.7%
Total Reported	63,938	100.0%	—	79,929	100.0%	87,100	100.0%	88,470	100.0%
Reports not Received	349			10,203		13,747		11,919	
TOTAL	64,287			90,132		100,847		100,389	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983, December 1985, 1986 and 1987.

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is. Any violator may ask to be sentenced under the First Offender Act as one of several different. Occasionally, persons with one or more prior convictions will be sentenced under this act. These data should be viewed as only an estimation of the number of first time violators of fir on active probation caseloads.

Source: GDC

Table 71

FIRST-OFFENDER BY AGE AND SEX, 1987

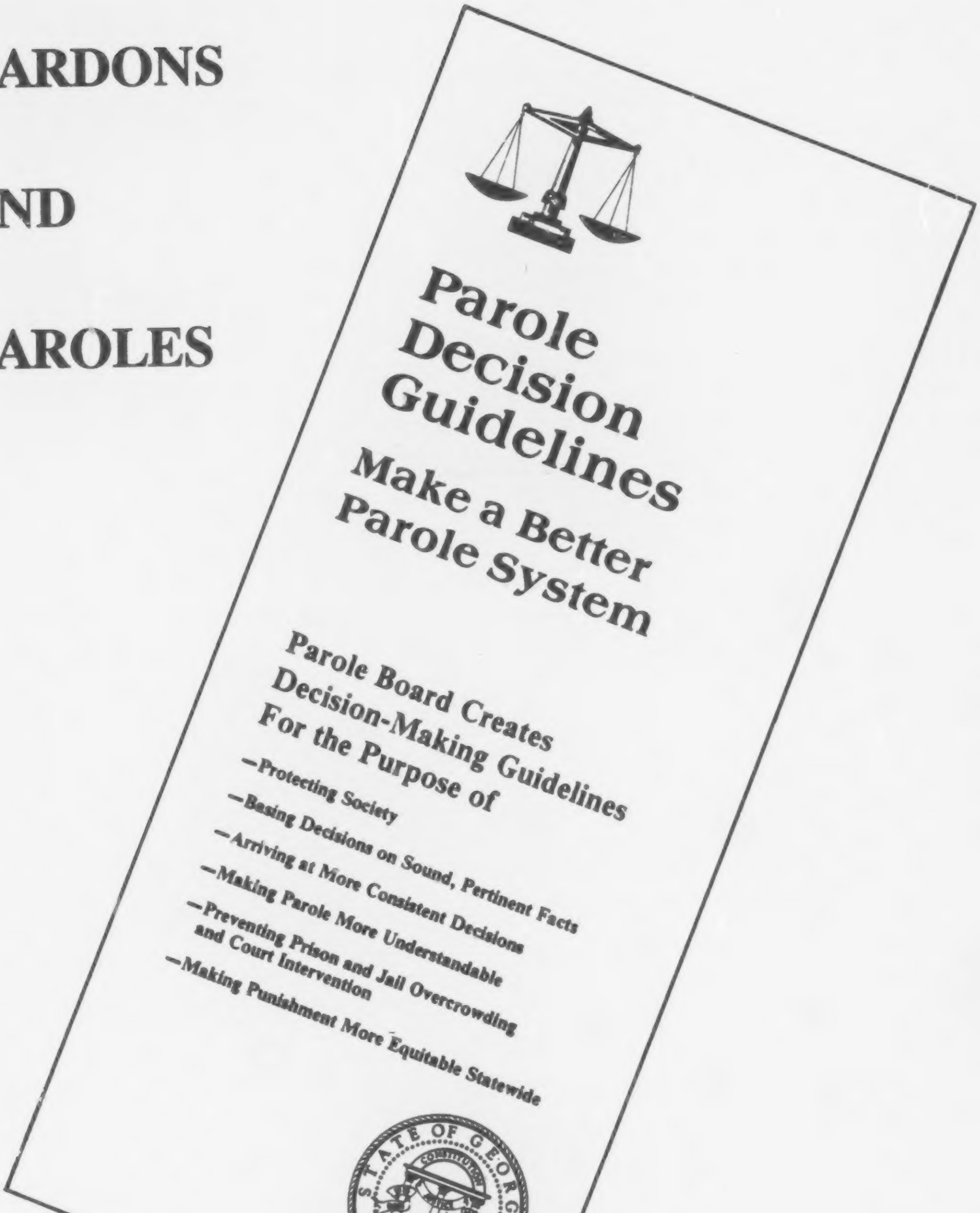
First Offender	Men Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Women Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Grand Total
On 1st-Offender Status	2,887	6,555	1,069	48	10,559	14%	702	2,645	497	9	3,853	26%	14,412
Not on 1st Offender Status	6,813	43,398	12,094	701	63,006	86%	1,175	8,045	1,762	70	11,052	74%	74,058
Total Reported	9,700	49,953	13,163	749	73,565	100%	1,877	10,690	2,259	79	14,905	100%	88,470
Not Reported	1,104	6,989	2,115	97	10,305		192	1,133	267	22	1,614		11,919
Total	10,804	56,942	15,278	846	83,870		2,069	11,823	2,526	101	16,519		100,389

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1987.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by GDC.

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is a first-time offender. Any violator may ask to be sentenced under the First Offender Act as one of several different options open to them. Occasionally, persons with one or more prior convictions will be sentenced under this act. These data should be viewed as only an estimation of the number of first time violators of first offenders on active probation caseloads.

Source: GDC

IV PARDONS AND PAROLES



Parole Decision Guidelines

Make a Better Parole System

Parole Board Creates Decision-Making Guidelines For the Purpose of

—Protecting Society
—Basing Decisions on Sound, Pertinent Facts
—Arriving at More Consistent Decisions
—Making Parole More Understandable
—Preventing Prison and Jail Overcrowding and Court Intervention
—Making Punishment More Equitable Statewide

STATE OF GEORGIA
1776

INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The Board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the Executive Branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the Board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the Constitution.

The Board is empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has Constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves, to commute and remit sentences, and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the Board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the Board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the Department of Corrections.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims and witnesses to prepare a legal investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a personal history statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school, names and locations of family members, whom he has chosen as references, where he plans to live and work, and what his own account is of his crime. A social investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the personal history statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the Board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Corrections. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At its' discretion, the Board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. All information generated by parole officers and other officials, which become a matter of record within the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are used to prepare summaries of Board actions.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the Board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from guideline decisions are life sentences and sentences for armed robbery.

The Board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from Level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is parole success factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult), prior incarceration since age 17, parole or probation failure, use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or opiates, whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery, whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense, and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the Board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the crime severity level, is inserted into a guidelines chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The Board reviews these data, and if approved, the inmate is advised of an expected release date. The inmate is released on this date provided the Board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to the release date. If the length of time to be served, as determined by the Board, is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the Board add time to an inmate's sentence.

Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for internal function requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the Board.

PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and Parole data were compiled on a fiscal year basis at the end of June rather than at the end of December for 1983 thru 1986. Beginning with 1987, the figures are compiled on a calendar year basis . Table 77 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1983 to 1987.

1986 and 1987 are highlighted as peak years for Parole Board activity. There were 9,214 parole releases in 1986 and 11,024 in 1987, there were 2,102 returns to prison in 1986 and 2,702 in 1987.

1984 and 1986 were peak years for pardons, with 129 and 127 pardons issued respectively.

Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the five year period. One noticeable trend is the decrease in the number of parole cases denied. A major factor in this decrease is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners. The high figure for special releases in 1982 (1,708) is also the result of the need to reduce critical population levels in the prison system. Use of a more scientific approach, the parole decision guidelines, has helped to make the release of prisoners in overcrowding situations more systematic and has reduced the need for mass releases of prisoners.

Table 72

PROFILE OF PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITY, 1983 - 1987

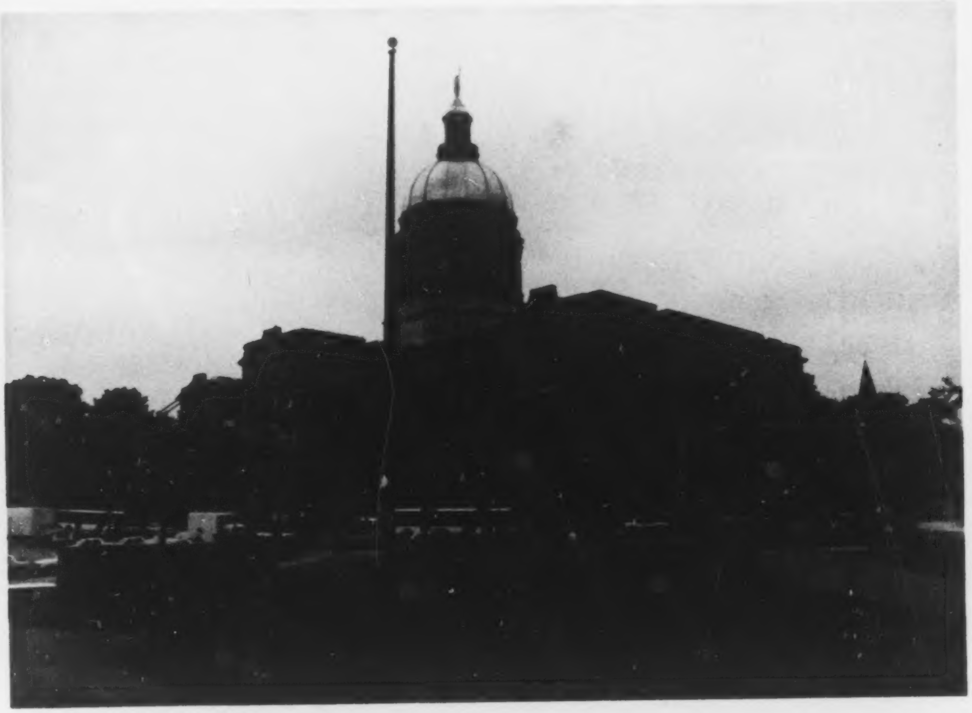
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Parole	5,109	5,885	6,144	7,611	7,652
Conditional Transfer to Detainer	154	200	249	265	238
Youthful Offender Conditional Release	900	443	28	2	0
Commutation to Time Served	14	8	13	17	2,846
Remission to Probation	23	7	3	7	2
Supervised Reprieve	7	—	—	0	0
Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	—	—	—	1,312	286
Other Release Action Special Release	1,708	1,478	769	0	0
Total Released by Board	7,915	8,021	7,206	9,214	11,024
Revocation of Parole	768	1,190	1,920	2,006	2,649
Revocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release	331	371	160	25	2
Cancellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	—	—	—	0	51
Other Revocation and Cancellation Special Release	23	17	11	71	0
Total Returns to Prison Board	1,122	1,578	2,091	2,102	2,702
Parole Case Denied	2,596	2,080	1,243	932	808
Discharge from Parole	2,394	2,652	3,588	3,879	4,264
Youthful Offender Unconditional Release	206	281	246	100	0
Restoration of Civil and Political Rights	1,386	1,734	2,392	1,936	1,409
A) Upon Discharge from Parole	1,077	1,295	1,866	1,506	999
B) Upon Application	309	439	526	430	410
Pardon	91	129	108	127	103
Medical or Compassionate Reprieve	117	243	314	357	527
Commutation Reducing Sentence (without resulting in release)	38	4	5	10	1
Death Sentence Commutation Granted	—	—	—	—	0
Death Sentence Commutation Denied	—	—	—	—	5
Visitor Interview in Central Office	1,838	2,158	2,049	2,100	2,354
Inmate Interview at Institution	389	253	241	400	253
Preliminary Revocation Hearing	189	373	490	395	431
Final Revocation Hearing	172	267	273	194	289
Other Board Actions Jail Credit	2	—	—	—	—
Total Other Actions by Board	9,418	19,111	18,054	18,860	17,940
TOTAL BOARD ACTIVITY	18,455	28,710	27,351	30,176	31,666
Total Inmates at End of Reporting Period	15,589	15,514	16,415	17,068	18,617
Parole Board Releases Under Supervision at End of Reporting Period	4,298	5,304	5,799	8,079	9,902
(Youth Offenders)	931	793	478	218	94
Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision	5,229	6,503	6,738	9,582	10,917
Case Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines	6,149	10,062	7,399	8,463	7,615
A) Cases Reviewed Early in Confinement	—	*	*	*	*
B) Cases Reviewed Month of Eligibility	—	*	*	*	*
C) Cases Deviating from Guidelines	1,847	*	*	*	*
Lifers Considered for Parole	896	955	949	898	689
Lifers Granted Parole	198	194	80	111	64
Lifers Granted Parole at First Consideration	26	24	9	10	7

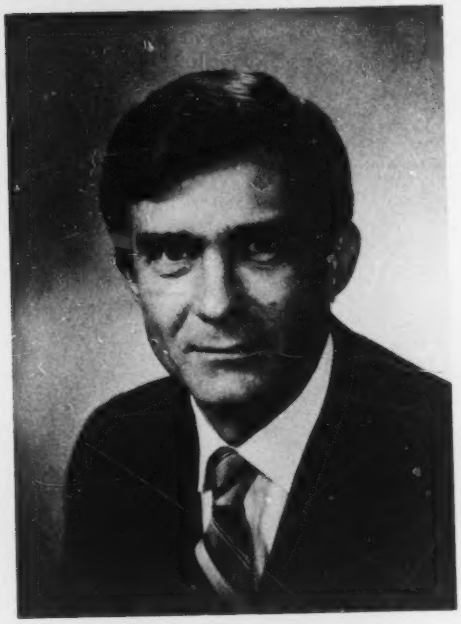
Prepared by Computer Service Unit, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

* Breakouts not available

Note: Data are compiled in June of the applicable year for 1983 through 1986. Data for 1987 were compiled in January, 1988.

V STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS





MICHAEL J. BOWERS

Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University, and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

I appreciate again having the opportunity to contribute to this annual publication. It gives us a chance to review and reflect on the past year and the successes, as well as the failures, of all of us in law enforcement.

Many problems noted in the past remain. Drugs continue to be our number one problem. Prison overcrowding continues as evidence of our inability fully to come to grips with how our society responds to crime.

There is no single, simple solution to reduce crime. Part of the answer is money, part is manpower; we are fortunate that dedication in the latter, as is evident in Georgia, can overcome shortfalls in the former. What is really needed is for all of us to shoulder responsibility for a good and decent society and be willing to pay the costs that surely come with maintaining it. When we decide that drugs and drug use will not be tolerated, that lawful conviction and appropriate punishment for crime will be swift and sure, that when imprisonment is called for criminals do not evade punishment for want of prison bedspace, and we prove our resolve by providing our resources, then we can begin winning the war on crime.

THOMAS O. MARSHALL

Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia

Thomas O. Marshall received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the United States Naval Academy and earned his law degree at the University of Georgia. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia in 1977 and now serves as Chief Justice of that court.

The judicial sector of the criminal justice system continues to be faced with the challenges of new and innovative developments in the law and making justice more speedily available to our citizens. In meeting these challenges, courts at all levels have moved well into the age of computers to automate many of their communications, operational and record keeping tasks. Once a luxury, computers are fast becoming a necessity in the processing of cases in our courts. They may also provide a vehicle for enhanced communication between the courts and other sectors of the criminal justice system.

Superior courts are automating locally at an increasing rate, with 78 of the state's 159 counties reporting some use of computers. Until recently, application of computer technology to court operations was limited largely to functions that emulated private sector tasks, such as financial accounting and word processing. Since 1984, the number of computers in use in these courts doubled, with the total number of computer applications rising by 300%. Jury management and record indexing are now the most common applications, although more and more courts are using computerized case docketing. A number of courts have procured federal justice assistance grant funds to install or augment computerized systems for managing criminal cases, with the objective of reducing the time a case is in the system.

Not only are the larger, metropolitan superior courts implementing these systems, but there has occurred a major expansion of computer use in the less populous counties. Fortunately, with the adoption of uniform court rules and uniform record keeping rules in 1985, it became possible to develop computer software that would be generally adaptable in many courts, without undergoing drastic revisions to conform with local practice. Leaders among our superior court judges and clerks have forged ahead to develop software standards for the computerization of functions under these uniform record keeping requirements. These court officials have collaborated with private vendors and with the state Department of Administrative Services in creating software packages for their courts.

An increasing number of Georgia's juvenile courts are reporting case information via electronic means. In compliance with the uniform rules for juvenile courts, 14 counties are operating computer linkups with the Council of Juvenile Court Judges to submit uniform docket and complaint information as part of the Child Information and Record Tracking System.

The potential use of computers in the judicial system is almost unlimited, as we have learned in the Supreme Court. Word processors used since 1983 have been replaced by personal computers offering expanded capabilities. The new automated equipment can maintain an indexed data base of 16 months of Supreme Court decisions and it allows each justice's office to be connected to national electronic law libraries. In addition, the new computers have reduced the number of steps in drafting an opinion from four to merely one.

The result of all these efforts is that we are developing a more rapid and efficient means of communication in our courts--communication which leads to increased productivity and efficiency. The new challenge facing us is the creation of a uniform system of automation to ensure the compatibility of each individual court system with others around the state. We have confronted this challenge by surveying and studying the minimum data elements which should be incorporated into local automation projects.

A committee of superior court judges and clerks and court administrators has 1) defined data elements required for caseload reporting and other information needs within the judicial branch; 2) gathered information from state agencies receiving reports from clerks regarding their willingness to receive computer generated forms and related requirements; and 3) recommended a set of data elements for any local general jurisdiction trial court management system. This study furnishes some guidelines on compatible software and equipment which are being adopted on a voluntary basis. It is important to our role in the criminal justice system that we continue to work toward developing a truly uniform system to allow clerks and courts to communicate with one another, with our appellate courts, with court management agencies, and with other state and local agencies in the criminal justice community.

JAMES ROBERT (Robbie) HAMRICK

Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Hamrick received his Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Georgia State University. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and a past president of the FBI Academy Associates.

Mr. Hamrick has been actively employed in law enforcement since 1959, when he began his career with the Department of Public Safety. He was appointed as Special Agent with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation in 1969. On September 4, 1985 Mr. Hamrick was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation

One of the constant challenges facing law enforcement is the ability to adapt to the changing tactics of drug traffickers in plying their illicit trade and evading arrest by police. This applies to low-level street dealers all the way to major smugglers.

An indication of the success of the various law enforcement programs designed to curtail the availability of drugs in the state is this resulting change in tactics by drug dealers.

When law enforcement took steps to counter the smuggling of drugs by airplanes landing at rural air strips, traffickers turned to boats to smuggle drugs in along the coast. Most recently, vehicular transportation has been a popular method of bringing drugs up from Florida on the interstate highway system, and the success of "Operation Pipeline" has resulted in using the state's backroads instead.

Progress made by the Governor's Task Force for the Eradication of Domestic Marijuana in reducing the locally-grown drug has led growers to change their strategy and use smaller gardens and various types of camouflage to prevent detection by aerial surveillance. In one instance, an underground greenhouse was located and a large quantity of marijuana was seized.

The "drug of choice" has changed also. "Crack", a cocaine derivative unheard of three years ago, has become very popular because it is cheaper than regular cocaine, provides a quicker and more intense affect on the user, and is easier to transport and conceal.

Another recent development involves the use by Florida drug traffickers of loosely organized groups to gain control over areas where drugs are sold through violence, threats and intimidation. There are indications that this type of activity is spreading to urban areas throughout the state.

Of particular concern to local law enforcement agencies are reports that these groups have been known to carry weapons such as Uzi and Ingram submachine guns and are transacting most of their drug sales indoors in an effort to evade street-level drug enforcement actions.

Law enforcement will be challenged constantly by the changing tactics of those engaged in illegal drug trafficking. To meet these challenges and curtail the spread of drugs, we must remain committed to developing new and innovative methods of drug suppression and enforcement.

COLONEL CURTIS D. EARP, JR.

Commissioner,
Georgia Department of Public Safety

A Distinguished Military Graduate of the ROTC Program at Florida State University, he was commissioned as a Regular Army Officer, Military Police, in August 1960. Colonel Earp is a graduate of the Infantry Officer Basic Course; Airborne, Ranger, and Pathfinder Schools; the Military Police Office Familiarization Course; the Military Police Officer Advanced Course; and the US Army Command and General Staff College. His civilian education includes both Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in criminology from Florida State University.

Colonel Earp assumed duties as Commissioner and Commander, Georgia State Patrol on 3 October 1986.

The largest law enforcement problem facing our society today which affects criminal behavior and misdirects the lives of our young people is drugs. The Georgia State Patrol began in November 1986 to look beyond issuing traffic citations and investigating traffic accidents. As a result, the Georgia State Patrol made 1,898 felony arrests during 1987. Of these felony arrests, 949 were cases involving drugs. However, this has not taken away from the enforcement of traffic laws; the number of traffic citations issued for 1987 showed an increase.

Even though traffic accidents and fatalities were higher in 1987 than the previous year, drugs remain a threat to our society and yet are not as visible as traffic fatalities. Therefore, the public's attention is not directed to the magnitude of the drug problem. My intentions are not to usurp authority from any other agency whether it be state or local. The efforts of all law enforcement agencies, regardless of their primary role, should include the enforcement of all crimes which can be detected when performing their normal duties.

JOHN PERRY

President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police

Chief John Perry of Thomasville is currently serving as President of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police. A graduate of the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, he has been in law enforcement for over 25 years. His career began with the Atlanta Police Department where he was employed in sworn positions until January 1975 when he was hired as Chief of Police, Thomasville, Georgia

When considering the future of criminal justice in Georgia and pondering the direction it will take, it is abundantly clear that the majority of manpower and resources will be dedicated to the control of illicit drug trafficking because of its effect on our youth and their parents and the dangers associated with substance abuse.

We will have to educate our youth in order to encourage them to take the positiye option of saying "no" to this diabolical threat. We need to educate parents to their responsibility of coping with the problems. We must realize, because money is involved, that the problem will quickly grow to unmanageable proportions unless we attack it from every side.

Our school and social systems are already badly eroded from the influence of illicit drugs and it will take years to reverse the process. It has been said before, "our children are our future." How bright that future is depends on all of us.

Crime in Georgia and all across our land will continue to grow, no matter what we do. We must win this war on drugs that we are now losing.

Crime, especially property crimes, will continue to increase at an alarming rate. This type crime must be dealt with in a more positive way. We can no longer allow these type of criminals to profit from their illegal actions.

A more restrictive way of controlling persons on probation or parole must be utilized. Modern technology must be tapped and used in a manner that is cost effective for tax payers but restrictive enough to inhibit criminal actions. Their crimes must be recompensable. This could be accomplished by the judicious use of restitution and intensified probation.

Crime will remain with us until we take away the opportunity or desire, punish swiftly, surely and fairly. Being human, this will never occur; however, we must persevere!

SHERIFF JERRY MASSEY

President, Georgia Sheriffs' Association

Sheriff Jerry Massey of Clarke County is President of the Georgia Sheriffs' Association for 1987-88. He is a graduate of North Georgia College with a degree in Criminal Justice.
Before becoming sheriff in 1981, Sheriff Massey was a Georgia State Patrol Trooper for four years and a special agent with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for eight years.
He is vice-chairman of POST Council, a member of the Advisory Board for Northeast Georgia Police Academy, and is active in the Peace Officers Association of Georgia.

For all branches of law enforcement, as well as for all segments of society, the number one priority has to be our youth, which, to me, means the future. Our children must be protected from sexual, physical, and psychological abuse at home and in the community. They must be given the opportunity to grow up in a safe environment, specifically, one that is free from drugs and the violence that so often accompanies trafficking in illicit drugs. They must be able to live, go to school, and play anywhere in their neighborhoods without fear of injury, abduction, molestation or exposure to pornographic materials and practices.

Law enforcement agencies must cooperate with each other and work with the citizens of their jurisdictions to provide these assurances of safety and well-being for the young citizens who represent our future.

If we, as law enforcement professionals do our jobs well, enlisting the aid of individuals and groups to educate and interest the public in the safety and welfare of their community we can impress upon the boys and girls who will be tomorrow's leaders the importance of each individual doing his or her part in making the neighborhood, the city, county, and state an environment in which we can all take pride.

As highly visible symbols of authority and power in our community, we in law enforcement have a responsibility to present to every citizen under our influence an untarnished image of devotion to duty, to fairness, to making the criminal justice and public safety systems work. We must provide the role models for today's young people as they prepare to take positions of leadership in the future.

Every citizen should recognize in all law enforcement officers the dedication to honesty, professionalism, and integrity that must be our legacy to our future generations.

ROBERT L. DOSS, JR.

Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Doss received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Economics and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs from Georgia State University. He is also a Certified Graduate Fellow of the Institute for Court Management.

He came to the Administrative Office of the Courts in July 1973, as Assistant Director and has served as Director since September 1975.

On September 17, 1987, we Georgians joined the nation in celebrating the Bicentennial of the Signing of the United States Constitution. This document, called "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man" (Gladstone), was the product of three months of labor and compromise in Philadelphia during the hot, humid summer of 1787. This Constitution, and the Bill of Rights which was adopted later by the Congress, together with the subsequent amendments, are the cornerstone of our individual freedoms as citizens of this great nation and state. The United States Constitution so produced was ratified by the General Assembly of Georgia on January 2, 1788, and shortly thereafter our own state Constitution was recast along the lines of the Federal Constitution. It is most appropriate and fitting that we celebrate the creation of these documents and their continuing dynamic existence as the cornerstone of our criminal justice system.

The notion that we derive our rights to liberty from natural law, apart from and predating the existence of government, and the concept that we surrender certain of those rights in limited ways in order to establish civil government, undergird all of the legal institutions which are our criminal justice system. The courts of our nation and our state have a unique role in interpreting the Constitution and in defending the Constitution as the fundamental law of our land. At times the defense of the Constitution is unpopular, especially when it involves the protection of the rights of an individual against the state, or the rights of a minority against the possible "tyranny of the majority." However, Americans realize that our courts of law are the fairest and most competent that have ever existed, and are the bulwark of our freedoms.

While we always properly think of our federal and state constitutions as the repositories of our fundamental individual rights, it is important to keep in mind that these documents are also the charter of the framework of our government, and define and establish the duties of the government to its citizens. The Georgia Constitution provides "Protection to persons and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws."

Perhaps the greatest challenge to our free form of government is crime. The criminal justice agencies of our federal and state government daily engage in keeping balance between our individual rights and our rights as a society --- the never ending challenge of crime in a free society.

We can all be proud of the excellent record of our court system. As in previous years, Georgia's Appellate Courts continue to affirm most criminal convictions, despite the public's perception otherwise. The Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed convictions in 77% of all criminal cases filed with it in 1986 and the Court of Appeals affirmed 80% of all criminal convictions during the same time period.

Criminal filings in Georgia's superior courts increased for the third straight year during calendar year 1986. Filings were 6% higher than in calendar year 1985. Despite this increasing pressure and rising civil case loads, Georgia's judges and court personnel have caused criminal backlogs to decrease by 16% since 1982. It is currently taking an estimated 4.9 months to process a criminal case in Georgia superior courts, a 25% decrease from the estimated time required in 1982.

Efforts to continue improvement in the court system of Georgia during the last year have resulted in interest in the courts community in the consolidation of state and superior courts in certain counties, the continuing increase in the use of computers for managing court workload, the implementation of continuing mandatory education for judges and other court personnel, attaching surcharges and filing fees to generate revenues for special purposes, trial delay, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, law related education for Georgia's youth, a study of gender bias in our court system, and several new technologies including bar coding, the use of videotape, and especially the use of electronic data processing. Another matter of current interest to both the civil and criminal justice systems is the increased delinquency in the area of child support enforcement. Intense efforts are now being made to require parents to adequately support their minor children.

In spite of increasing case loads, the health of our judicial system has never been better.

Photo not available.

Johnnie L. Caldwell, Jr.

Chairman, Prosecuting Attorneys' Council

Born February 19, 1947 in Upson County, Georgia. Graduated University of Georgia, BBA, 1969; Mercer University, JD, 1972. Attorney. Moose, Mason, Shriner. Baptist. Democrat. US Army, 1969-77. District Attorney, Griffin Circuit, July 1, 1977-present.

Each year, the Georgia Crime Information Center asks leaders of the criminal justice system to comment on the "most crucial problems facing the criminal justice community today" and to suggest solutions. Unfortunately, as I look back on what my fellow District Attorneys have said in previous editions of Georgia Criminal Justice Data, little has changed.

In 1986, Glenn Thomas, District Attorney for the Brunswick Judicial Circuit addressed the problem of inadequately trained police officers. Yet in 1987, the Court of Appeals reversed otherwise valid convictions because the officer who obtained the search warrant was not certified by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council. See Holstein v. State, 183 Ga. App. 610 (1987) and Rottenberg v. State, 184 Ga. App. 331 (1987).

In 1984, Robert E. Keller, District Attorney for the Clayton Judicial Circuit, called our attention to the fact that due to the lack of space in our prisons, "the criminal (must) be released ... after serving only a fraction of his (or her) sentence." Four years later, little has been done to ensure that criminals are punished to the degree which the citizens of this State have a right to expect. The Constitution of Georgia promises that "(p)rotection to person and property is the paramount duty of government." It further provides that "(g)overnment is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people." Early releases of convicted criminals neither protects nor provides security to the people of this State, let alone their property.

In 1988, well meaning, but misinformed, officials tried to push through the legislature a bill which would have practically eliminated probation as a meaningful alternative to prison. The result would have been that prosecutors would have had to seek, and judges impose, more prison sentences in order to meet public demand. The resulting increase in the prison population would have meant that criminals would have served even less time than they do today.

Each year, my predecessors, along with the State Attorney General, have called attention to the ever increasing problems associated with drug trafficking. Yet each year, little is done to provide the State of Georgia with the necessary resources to deal with these problems. Almost every year, the legislature passes new laws increasing the amount of prison time for drug offenses. Yet the reality is that the lack of bed space in our prisons makes these sentences meaningless to the drug dealer.

Few drug dealers are in business because they want their customers to feel good. Their incentive to peddle drugs is the tremendous profit available. The Federal government has passed sweeping legislation designed to attack the financial incentives behind drug trafficking. Georgia, on the other hand, continues to rely on outmoded currency transaction reporting laws and forfeiture laws which cannot reach all of a drug dealers assets. The Federal government now uses the internal revenue laws, trained investigative accountants and skilled I.R.S. agents to locate assets and prosecute those who profit from drug trafficking. Georgia, on the other hand, has no trained accountants or skilled revenue agents to help in criminal investigations. Even when violations of Georgia's weak tax laws are uncovered, State tax officials are reluctant to cooperate in criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Child abuse also continues to be a major concern of District Attorneys throughout Georgia. While the legislature acted to remedy many of the defects in our laws, the criminal justice system alone cannot solve this problem. Continued public awareness and responsible leadership within public and private youth service agencies are necessary in order to protect our youth from the child abuser. Programs and policies must be constantly reexamined to insure that the child molester is not given the opportunity to act. The criminal justice system cannot undo the physical and psychological damage to an abused child. We can only punish the offender after the fact.

DAVID C. EVANS, COMMISSIONER

Georgia Department of Corrections

Commissioner Evans was educated at Georgia State University and East Tennessee State University. He began his career with the State of Georgia in 1965 working in key positions with the Georgia State Budget Bureau, Department of Human Resources. Mr. Evans has served as Commissioner for the Department of Corrections since 1976.

It is clear to us all that during the last year the containment of the Offender Population has continued as a critical issue for the criminal justice community. We are all still forced to consider numbers when making the decisions of our respective roles and responsibilities.

Our prisons are still crowded. We still continue to operate at population levels that far exceed our capacities. Yet inmates continue to backlog in county jails awaiting space in the prison system.

These are the realities of our business. For the most part the numbers factor is beyond the control of the criminal justice practitioner. It is our responsibility to develop strategies both individually and collectively to insure that we are meeting the numbers challenge with efficiency and with justice.

The need for additional prison bedspace is beyond question. With the support of the Governor and the legislature we are building new prisons, both high security and lesser security, and are planning and designing others to address our bedspace needs. We all know, however, that we cannot merely build our way out of the long-term population crisis; other options must also be made available.

Although Georgia's range of available alternatives to incarceration is already the widest in the nation, we continually seek new approaches. Our first detention centers for alcohol-related traffic offenders and other low security offenders will soon be on line. Home confinement has become a probation reality. Proven alternatives such as Intensive Probation Supervision and Probation Diversion Centers are being expanded. Our alternatives to prison must grow along with our prison bedspace so that we can maintain that vitally important balance.

Working together is the name of today's game, and over the last year it has again become evident that when representatives of the various elements of the criminal justice community sit down together to look for answers, answers are found. Just as each agency must have a primary responsibility, this agency must have as its primary concern the provision of appropriate confinement and supervision for those sentenced to us. Beyond our individual concerns, however, it will be necessary for us all to continue to work together to address our common concern, the growth of crime and its consequences.

WAYNE SNOW, JR.

Chairman, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Mr. Snow received an A.B. degree from the University of Georgia in 1958 and earned his L.L.B. degree there in 1960.
He served 21 years in the General Assembly; for 11 years he was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Snow was appointed to a full seven-year term on the five-member Board of Pardons and Paroles by the Governor in 1983 and elected Chairman in 1985.

AIDS rose to the top of the legislative agenda this year as the General Assembly crafted a comprehensive 37 page bill determining the State's response to this major health threat.

The new law authorizes the Parole Board to impose special conditions on AIDS infected parolees, but the Board has been doing this since 1986. The law also authorizes the Board to obtain AIDS tests of parole eligible inmates before making release decisions.

Thirty-one parolees with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), AIDS related complex, or AIDS infected blood were under supervision in Georgia on March 1, 1988. All are governed by special parole conditions to safeguard public health, specified in a Board policy adopted in November 1986. The policy is working smoothly.

Before parole, an AIDS carrying inmate must demonstrate a commitment to prevent any risk of spreading the infection to others. After release, special parole conditions, for example, prohibit donating and selling blood and require disclosure of the parolee's medical condition to all who share his place of residence.

Problems encountered by these parolees include housing difficulties, negative community attitudes, reduced medical care, and lack of support groups. Parole officers hope to better address these problems with assistance from other agencies such as the Department of Human Resources.

The Georgia Department of Corrections saw the number of known AIDS infected inmates rise to 99 by February 26, 1988. The number is expected to soar as the new AIDS law ushers in more widespread testing.

Intravenous drug use with sharing of dirty needles apparently spread the AIDS virus to most of the inmate carriers before they entered prison. If and when they are paroled, the Board monitors them closely. Such persons are the primary source of heterosexual and perinatal AIDS transmission.

The Parole Board recently received a U. S. Justice Department grant to fund a statewide urinalysis program. It will help parole officers speed the identification and treatment of parolee drug abusers. The goals are more deterrence of parolee drug abuse and therefore fewer victims of drug-influenced offenders and fewer AIDS victims.

MINUARD C. (Mickey) McGUIRE

Director, Governor's Office of Highway Safety

Mr. McGuire received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Talladega College in Alabama and his Master of Science Degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Mr. McGuire began his career with the State of Georgia in 1973 and was appointed by the Governor as Director of the Governor's Office of Highway Safety in 1983.

Two laws that will significantly impact our State's Highway Safety efforts were passed by the 1988 Session of the Georgia General Assembly. Legislation raising the speed limit to 65 miles per hour on selected rural interstate segments, and separate legislation requiring use of safety belts by motor vehicle operators and front seat passengers provide both new opportunities and challenges for our state.

Preliminary data indicate our state experienced 1,603 motor vehicle fatalities during 1987. This represents the highest number of fatalities in Georgia since 1973, when 1,917 motor vehicle fatalities were reported.

Georgia joins 37 other states in adopting the 65 mile per hour speed limit on selected rural interstate segments, and 31 states with mandatory belt use laws.

The challenge for Georgia in raising the speed limit on rural interstate segments is reflected in a comparison of data for the three month period from May to July 1986 versus 1987, from 22 of the 37 other states adopting the 65 MPH speed limit. These states experienced a 52% increase in fatalities on rural interstates for the three month time period, while, during the same period, traffic deaths on other roads which retained the 55 MPH limit in these states actually declined by 10 percent.

Opportunities for Georgia by enacting a belt use law are demonstrated in the experience of other states with belt use laws in effect. National estimates indicate 7,500 lives saved by occupant protection devices since 1983, including 800 lives saved by child safety seats, and 6,700 lives saved by safety belts. Approximately 1,450 deaths and 20,000 injuries were prevented due to belt laws in 1986. In states with these laws, average use remained at approximately 42% of the driving population in 1987, versus usage of only 11% in 1982.

While Georgia's pre-law belt usage rate is approximately 20% of the driving population, our goals are linked to National efforts to achieve 70% usage by the year 1990.

The challenge of increased speeds, coupled with opportunities for dramatic increases in safety belt use, and corresponding reductions in the number of deaths and injuries resulting from motor vehicle crashes, will be met through the same collective commitment demonstrated by the criminal justice community in combatting the tragedy of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

VI APPENDIX

Appendix
DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisions between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrest rates:

$$\textbf{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\textbf{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\textbf{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \textbf{ X 100,000}$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1983, Any County reported 95 murders, while Other County had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Any County than Other County, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two counties were not considered. Suppose that Any County has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Other County's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, other factors must be considered; however, the rate allows for general comparisons between jurisdictions.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\textbf{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year.
X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

County and statewide population figures used in **Georgia Criminal Justice Data** are based on projections for 1990 population made by the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget (OPB). Population estimates for 1983 - 1987 are based upon the 1990 projection and the 1980 U.S. Census figures. The following formula is used for each year:

1987 Population = [(1990 Estimate - 1980 Census Population) x Y] + 1980 population

Where: Y = 0.7 for 1987 (.6 for 1986, etc.)

The following population estimates were used for each county in 1987:

COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTION - 1987

COUNTY	1987 POPULATION ESTIMATE	COUNTY	1987 POPULATION ESTIMATE	COUNTY	1987 POPULATION ESTIMATE
Appling	17,173	Fannin	15,291	Oglethorpe	9,727
Atkinson	6,456	Fayette	52,655	Paulding	32,220
Bacon	10,136	Floyd	82,286	Peach	21,619
Baker	3,976	Forsyth	35,588	Pickens	12,682
Baldwin	39,317	Franklin	16,241	Pierce	13,580
Banks	9,632	Fulton	626,351	Pike	10,526
Barrow	24,183	Gilmer	12,241	Polk	33,797
Bartow	45,024	Glascock	2,481	Pulaski	9,563
Ben Hill	18,124	Glynn	58,468	Putnam	11,705
Berrien	14,598	Gordon	33,502	Quitman	2,473
Bibb	158,419	Grady	21,251	Rabun	11,396
Bleckley	11,088	Greene	12,479	Randolph	10,436
Brantley	10,567	Gwinnett	257,379	Richmond	200,008
Brooks	16,411	Habersham	27,226	Rockdale	52,858
Bryan	13,287	Hall	84,622	Schley	3,692
Bulloch	37,183	Hancock	10,189	Screven	15,322
Burke	21,058	Haralson	19,487	Seminole	10,295
Butts	15,531	Harris	18,419	Spalding	52,831
Calhoun	5,551	Hart	19,799	Stephens	22,311
Camden	14,903	Heard	7,354	Stewart	5,761
Candler	8,054	Henry	48,472	Sumter	31,537
Carroll	63,238	Houston	87,187	Talbot	6,771
Catoosa	41,544	Irwin	9,627	Taliaferro	1,940
Charlton	8,453	Jackson	27,704	Tattnall	20,077
Chatham	215,635	Jasper	9,004	Taylor	8,097
Chattahoochee	23,013	Jeff Davis	12,686	Telfair	11,729
Chattooga	22,247	Jefferson	19,443	Terrell	12,823
Cherokee	68,534	Jenkins	9,433	Thomas	41,106
Clarke	79,125	Johnson	9,210	Tift	36,461
Clay	3,785	Jones	19,877	Toombs	24,814
Clayton	179,333	Lamar	13,161	Towns	6,083
Clinch	6,872	Lanier	6,021	Treutlen	6,402
Cobb	352,037	Laurens	40,267	Troup	53,542
Coffee	29,453	Lee	16,528	Turner	10,180
Colquitt	37,435	Liberty	50,492	Twiggs	10,273
Columbia	55,517	Lincoln	7,347	Union	10,751
Cook	14,294	Long	5,351	Upson	27,066
Coweta	43,788	Lowndes	75,396	Walker	58,814
Crawford	9,544	Lumpkin	11,785	Walton	36,679
Crisp	20,898	Macon	15,110	Ware	39,510
Dade	13,460	Madison	20,432	Warren	6,808
Dawson	5,453	Marion	5,511	Washington	20,225
Decatur	27,799	McDuffie	20,622	Wayne	22,637
DeKalb	524,384	McIntosh	8,584	Webster	2,440
Dodge	17,647	Meriwether	22,650	Wheeler	5,565
Dooly	11,479	Miller	7,520	White	11,300
Dougherty	111,371	Mitchell	23,00[illegible]	Whitfield	71,357
Douglas	75,164	Monroe	17,038	Wilcox	8,156
Early	13,958	Montgomery	7,323	Wilkes	11,634
Echols	2,524	Morgan	12,853	Wilkinson	11,257
Effingham	21,670	Murray	24,231	Worth	20,315
Elbert	19,772	Muscogee	179,942		
Emanual	22,563	Newton	39,603		
Evans	9,078	Oconee	16,285		
Total	6,153,899				

County population projections are based on 1980 census.

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